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SEVEN YEARS!

THE festivities or festivals of which Paris has been the scene for ten remarkable and glorious days will mark an era in the history of the two greatest nations of modern times—nations which in the nineteenth century fill the place of the Greece and the Rome of ages long since past, and which rival those mighty States in all

things, and surpass them in most. Who would have said, seven years ago, that such events were possible? Or who, having said or thought them, would not have been set down as a dreamer of vain dreams and an idle prophet, the sport of his excited and too utopian imagination? Yet Queen Victoria has been to Paris, and been received with the utmost enthusiasm by the whole French nation without a dissentient opinion; and the alliance of Great

Britain and France—an alliance which is the shield of civilised Europe against encroaching Barbarism—has been affirmed and proved and celebrated with an emphasis, a completeness, and a magnificence to which history offers no parallel.

It is well, at such a climax of events, to look back a little, and measure the circumstances which have immediately preceded if they have not caused it. We need not in this case look too far into the



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—HER MAJESTY'S SALON, IN THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



obscurity of past or contemporary history. As the oak of to-day is the production of the first-created acorn, so, in like manner, the roots of the great events of our time are to be found amid countless generations of mankind, and to be traced through the whole stratum of history. But, without attempting to carry either our reasonings or our imaginings into such remote periods, we may be permitted to recall the more immediate incidents of the great drama in which the men of the present generation are the actors; and to draw from them for our future guidance such warning or such consolation as we may;—or such hope and courage as they may be calculated to afford.

It is not yet eight years since a King sat upon the throne of France whose character was supposed to guarantee the peace of Europe as long as he lived. He was a man of venerable age, of almost unrivalled sagacity, and of vast experience in the trying arena of adversity, as well as in the still more trying school of prosperity. Everything seemed to favour him; but his throne was built upon an unstable foundation; and, knowing its insecurity, he attempted to strengthen it, not by truths and acts of honesty, but by lies and trickeries, and meannesses almost too base and indecent to mention. He attempted to rule a brave and generous nation by the arts of corruption and intrigue. The consequence was that his unsubstantial throne melted in the heat of popular displeasure, like an icicle in the sun. His power was literally whiffed out by the breath of the national disgust; and he disappeared, leaving no traces behind him, except the disagreeable odour of his political turpitude, and his personal greediness. The French, in dismissing this unworthy Sovereign, vindicated their imprescriptible right of choosing their own form of government. They asserted in the face of the world the paramount principle of civilisation—and took another step towards the completion of their great Revolution of 1789. In this sense their act was understood by themselves, and by every people in Europe who either were in the enjoyment of constitutional liberty, or aspired to the overthrow of some existent and intolerable despotism. The upheaving of the waters of democracy in Germany, in Italy, and in Austria—wherever there was a people impatient of a foreign yoke, or of the fetters imposed by a domestic tyranny—was sudden and simultaneous. But the time was not ripe for the constitutional freedom which the nations desired. They themselves were not ripe for it; and in the reaction consequent upon the too hasty destruction of all law and authority except that derived from the wild impulses of wayward and furious mobs, they mistook License for Liberty, and installed Anarchy in the place of Monarchy. This was not only the case in France, but in every country that had followed, or striven to follow, its example. The work of repression immediately began. The Sovereigns of Germany, Austria, and Italy—relying upon their armies, and upon the aid of Russia—the Power which had most to fear from the establishment of strong and free States in Middle, Western, and Southern Europe—took comfort from the disgust which anarchy inspired amongst millions who had no affection for despotism, and commenced the re-establishment of the order of things which had been so rudely overthrown. They withdrew, in their peril and perplexity, the concessions which they had made to their people; and, encouraged by the support which had either been actually promised by the Czar Nicholas, or on which they knew they could calculate in the hour of extremity, restored by the red hand of battle the ancient misrule under which their people had groaned so long. In some instances the mere restoration of the old corruption and tyranny was not sufficient to satisfy the fear or the vengeance of the Sovereigns. They thought it necessary to augment the burdens, to darken the prisons, and to draw tighter the bonds and shackles of the people. In this state they have remained for seven years: the nations on their part yearning for deliverance; the despotic rulers on theirs trembling with anxiety lest the sword, on which they have relied as the only instrument of government, should snap in their hands, or be wrested from, and turned against, them. In this condition they still exist, hoping for the triumph of Russia and the system of irresponsible and anti-popular rule of which that Power is the representative and champion, and praying for the discomfiture of those who have taken up arms to restrain and to punish her.

In France the course of events has been in one slight respect similar, but in all others the reverse. There, too, the sword has been appealed to; not to restore a yoke that is hateful to the people—not to invite the co-operation of foreign armies to repress the national sentiment;—but solely to combat licentious anarchy, and the wild passions of impracticable theorists and utopians, and to give a great and noble people the liberty and the leisure to decide for themselves what their form of government shall be, and who shall be the man to represent and to administer it. Out of this struggle has emerged, in a blaze of glory, the throne of Napoleon III.—a man who is the chosen delegate of the universal manhood of France;—the elect of eight millions of peasants, artisans, traders, merchants, and workers with head or hands; a Sovereign whose title is denied only by a few pragmatists, who love a visionary Republic, and by those fewer still, who live in the past and its traditions, and cherish a romantic attachment for a perished name and an effete family.

Thus the revolutions of 1848 have stopped short of their natural issues in every case but one. In France alone has the vindication of the great principle that every people has a right to choose its own Government been complete and satisfactory. France and England are each the representatives of that principle. England completed her dynastic Revolutions long ago, and Queen Victoria sits upon the throne by the same right—the concurrence of a great and civilised nation—as that which placed Napoleon III. in his high position and maintains him there. Hence the sympathy between these nations; and hence the reason for, and justification of, their intimate, and, let us hope, their indissoluble, alliance. If England have preceded France in constitutional liberty—if England enjoy more freedom at the present moment than is accorded to France, let us remember that our institutions in the time of William III. were not so liberal and comprehensive as they have since become; that national freedom is the growth of time; and that France, in giving to herself the man and the dynasty of her choice—even at the expense of some present liberty—has laid the basis of her future development,

and vindicated herself against the imposition of the greatest of all tyrannies—that which is implied in the possession of the throne by one whose right is denied by the great mass of the people.

The nations of Europe see and feel that this is the real strength and bond of the English and French alliance. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, and such bad Kings as he of Naples, and such weak ones as he of Prussia, feel and know it also. For this reason the splendid welcome given to Queen Victoria in Paris, and the well-founded hope which it inspires that the alliance dictated by the reason of the two peoples, and strengthened by the personal affection of their Sovereigns, will be as lasting as it is pure and noble, is hailed throughout Europe with exclamations of delight.

And what conclusions are to be drawn from this? That England and France are to be the champions of all oppressed nations and peoples, who desire freedom but cannot obtain it? By no means. France and England sympathise with such nations; but the time has not arrived—and perhaps never may—when they can be called upon to take up arms for any such principle. That for which they combat Russia is wider and grander. Russia flattered herself with the idea that in the confusion prevalent in Europe, in consequence of the events of 1848, she might disturb, to her own advantage, the equilibrium of States, and blot from the map an independent Power, whose territories and seaboard she coveted. In that attempt she has been foiled by the united might of France and England. With the right of nations to choose their own form of Government they have not sought to meddle; but, if the war shall be much longer continued;—if, instead of being confined to the original combatants, Russia shall induce Austria and Prussia, or their dependent severalties and dukeries, to aid her directly, or indirectly, in extending the flame of war, and in protracting its unutterable miseries and horrors, England and France will know where to seek and to find many natural allies, to whom they have not yet held out the right hand of fellowship. The work they have in hand is a work that needs to be done thoroughly. Already the signs of the extension of the war are apparent. There is a small cloud on the horizon of Italy that betokens a coming storm. When it bursts, Austria more especially, will have reason to deplore that she was not wise in time, and that she leaned to Russia and encouraged war, when she might have leaned to the Allies, and extinguished it. Thus, the revolutions of 1848 are not quenched. They are existing facts, and await their development. If in the course of events they receive it from France and England, every Sovereign in Europe who did not aid them in repelling the ambition of Russia will have himself to blame for his blindness or his obstinacy. France and England, on their parts, will have nothing with which to reproach themselves in the eyes of the present or of any future time.

HER MAJESTY'S APARTMENTS IN THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.

IN our Journal of last week, page 247, we fully described the superb Apartments prepared for the reception of her Majesty at St. Cloud, omitting the principal salon, which is engraved upon the preceding page. This apartment lies beyond the study: its conspicuous ornament is a fine Correggio. Amid the ornaments of the walls little clocks and barometers, &c., are let in. The furniture is covered with the richest Beauvais tapestry. The walls are white, ornamented with the richest gilt carvings. The mantelpiece is supported by bronze Egyptian figures, and the curtains are of white watered silk, trimmed with red and gold fringe.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Of the Foreign Legion 357 arrived from Halifax, North America, at Spithead, on the 24th ult., on board the sailing-transport *W. M. Rogers*. They were raised in various parts of North America, and are expected to go to Shorncliffe.

The war in the Crimea is very popular among the soldiers in Jamaica. The *Tyne* mail-boat, which arrived from there this month, brought a number of volunteers from the artillery force, and news reached by the last Jamaica packet that several companies from the West India regiments had also volunteered to proceed to the Crimea.

DRAFTS from the depôts of Highland regiments in Scotland have received orders for embarkation at Liverpool this week, to join the reserves in the Mediterranean. The 92nd are to send 5 officers and 188 men to Gibraltar, and the following drafts are to proceed to Malta:—2 officers and 71 men from the 42nd at Stirling, 2 officers and 68 men from the 71st at Perth, 2 officers and 61 men from the 79th at Aberdeen, and 1 officer and 46 men from the 93rd at Dundee.

The coast of South Wales has been surveyed by the Board of Ordnance for the purpose of selecting sites on which to erect batteries of heavy guns, and other permanent defences, for the better protection of this portion of the coast. The attention of the authorities has long been drawn to this matter, the shore being entirely defenceless, for from Milford Haven up the entire length of the Bristol Channel there is not a single battery of guns. The harbour of Swansea is to be provided with heavy metal, and the important roadsteads under Penarth are also to be duly guarded by a heavily-armed fort or battery on the height.

The Government has agreed to grant a pension to the mother of Dr. James Thompson, of the 44th, who distinguished himself so signally in waiting upon the Russian wounded after the battle of the Alma.

TWO HUNDRED men of the 1st Somerset Militia, which is now stationed in Taunton, have been allowed to proceed to their homes, in order to afford them an opportunity of assisting the agriculturists in the gathering of the crops.

A YOUNG OFFICER, who has lately returned to Lancashire, badly wounded when on duty in the trenches before Sebastopol, declares that he has travelled across England free of expense; for neither hotel-keepers nor railway clerks would take a penny from him when they found he was "a poor and wounded soldier."

MR. VARLEY and a staff of ten assistants have arrived in the Crimea to regulate the field telegraphic establishment. On their arrival they were placed under the orders of Sir Harry Jones, commanding the Royal Engineers.

A DETACHMENT of forty non-commissioned officers and privates of the Sappers and Miners are under orders to proceed to the Crimea. They are to embark in different vessels about to ship the soldiers' huts, so as to undertake their safe and speedy delivery on arrival there.

THE GOVERNMENT have authorised Sir Joseph Paxton to organise another body of 1000 men, to augment the Army Works Corps now in the Crimea. The additional 1000 will be composed of mechanics and artisans, and a certain number of navvies, with superintendents and foremen; and will be accompanied by their own surgeons, and by a chaplain and scripture-reader. The principal duties of the corps will consist in erecting huts, constructing and repairing roads, and providing in other ways for the health of the troops at the seat of war.

ON Tuesday morning a large quantity of military stores, including 2400 Minié rifles and rifled carbines, in cases containing twenty stand each, Victoria carbines, revolvers, cavalry sabres, picket posts, &c., were shipped at the Tower-wharf for Woolwich, to be transhipped to vessels proceeding to the Crimea. Above 100 tons (measurement) of clothing in bales were forwarded by railway to Portsmouth, for conveyance to Balaklava.

THE GOVERNMENT having determined to place Yarmouth in a state of defence, a vessel laden with guns, traversing platforms, &c., has arrived from Woolwich, and the Norfolk Militia Artillery were engaged last week in removing them to their destination. The guns are 24-pounders—eight of which are to be placed on the North Star Battery, four on the Town Battery, and nine on the South Battery.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

READERS, you must really forgive me if I serve you up a *réchauffé*—but, indeed, there is nothing else to offer. The Queen's visit, with all its details and anecdotes, its events and episodes, is the only topic of any sort of interest the town can furnish, even though it be past away like the empty pageant of a dream; and dismantled *arcs de triomphe*, displaying nought but skeletons and scaffolding, and used-up decorations of various descriptions, remain tangibly to attest the fêtes and splendours of the past week.

Flattery and form apart, there is no doubt but that the Queen's visit throughout has been a source of cordial, warm, and genuine enthusiasm, and has, to the fullest extent, realised all the expectations that were formed as to its influence and results, and has gone further than any incident that has yet occurred to bring the civil portions of the two greatest nations of the world into acquaintanceship and cordiality. And this was a triumph which had yet to be achieved: for not all the goodwill, fellowship, and intimacy, blood, spilt in a similar and a righteous cause, had already established between the two armies, had yet brought the non-combatant, that is to say the larger portion, of the two nations completely and familiarly together. The urbanity, intelligence, and keen appreciation of all attempts to do them honour, of all the objects of interest displayed to them, evinced by her Majesty and Prince Albert, have been thoroughly understood, and have produced the best effect on the minds of all.

An amusing symptom of the general sympathy is the manner in which the Royal patronage is invoked upon *les industries* of all classes. *Cafés chantans*, *théâtres ambulans*, dancing-dogs, gingerbread-stalls, beer and tobacco shops, &c., all are specially dedicated, under various formulas, to the Queen of England. It is computed that the places hired in balconies, terraces, windows, &c., to see the Royal cortège pass, must have brought in to their proprietors as much as 150,000 fr. The bouquet offered to the Queen on her arrival at the station was gathered and made up on the spot at the moment the train was expected to arrive, from the plants brought to decorate the Court; the flowers it contained were worth 300f. (£12).

The spectacle at the Opera, when "God Save the Queen" was played, and all the audience rose, was indescribably brilliant. Her Majesty displayed much emotion, which was shared by the whole house.

On the Queen's visit to the Exhibition, M. Elwart, Professor at the Conservatoire, obtained permission to have executed a composition prepared for the occasion, in which were introduced "Que de grâces! que de majesté!" of Glück; "C'est ici le séjour des grâces," of Boïeldieu; and "God Save the Queen"—the three airs intermingling with a singular and graceful effect in the conclusion. The words of the latter, translated into French, were sung to this *morceau*.

Extreme dissatisfaction has been felt, as well by the French as by the foreign public, at the measures adopted to prevent its entrance, during the Queen's visits to the Exhibition; and yet more at the manner in which these measures were carried out. Many of the French papers draw comparisons between the system of administration here and in England, on similar occasions; comparisons entirely in favour of the latter.

Rossini is about to quit the sea-side to return to Paris, where it is probable he will pass the winter.

The *Sports de Longchamps* are about to open with a new wonder, a Spanish pedestrian, who engages to beat any horse that can be brought against him, for the length of the course. He offers 2000 francs against each horse.

Madame Ristori is about to leave Paris for Vienna, whence she proposes, it is reported, to proceed to St. Petersburg to pass the winter. Here there is a complete lull of theatrical activity, which will, doubtless, last till the commencement of the winter season.

DISTURBANCES ON THE COAST OF SENEGAMBIA, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

ON the 17th July last the natives of Sabbagee, a town within the British settlements on the River Gambia, broke out in open rebellion. The affray arose in consequence of a man named Fodey, who was living at Sabbagee, having, accompanied by an armed party of seven or eight men, gone to a village named Jeswong, also within the British territory, and there forcibly seized and carried off a man and his wife as slaves, and kept them in irons at Sabbagee. The husband, having succeeded in making his escape to Bathurst, went to the police-court there, and lodged his complaint on oath before the magistrates, who thereupon issued a warrant for the apprehension of Fodey. The police-magistrate went with several constables to apprehend him, supported by a small military force. The police-magistrate explained to Fodey the nature of the charge against him, and that he must go to Bathurst and answer the complaint. This he refused to do. The constables endeavoured to take him prisoner, when his supporters attacked the police, fired upon the soldiers, and drove them back—wounding Lieutenant Armstrong severely in the right arm, and making prisoners of two of the soldiers. On the afternoon of the same day the natives of Sabbagee, joined by the Marabos of Gounjone and Burport, burnt and destroyed the English villages of Jeswong, Cotto, and Baconconco.

The Governor immediately mustered his small force, which, with the assistance of the Militia, only numbered 260 men and officers, and proceeded to Cape St. Mary's, in the hope that, by prompt measures, the rebellion might be quelled. The natives, however, had collected in large numbers, and waylaid this small party on their march about a mile from Sabbagee, where, after fighting for two hours, the British troops were driven back, with a loss of thirty killed and forty-three wounded. Governor O'Connor received two wounds on the right arm and one on the shoulder. The rebels, joined by the Marabos, and emboldened by their success, took possession of the road between Bathurst and the military quarters at Cape St. Mary's, and threatened to invade the former place. The Governor applied to the authorities at the French settlement of Goree for assistance, who at once came to his support with a French man-of-war, the *Entrepreneur*, and 150 white troops. On the 3rd instant a second expedition was made by Governor O'Connor against Sabbagee, and, after a desperate resistance, the stockaded town was carried at the point of the bayonet, the French troops gallantly leading the advance; and the town was totally destroyed. The French lost a non-commissioned officer, of long service, and one rank and file killed and five wounded; the British troops and volunteers, 35 wounded. The natives lost about 200.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamer *Calcutta* arrived at Trieste on Monday morning with advices from Calcutta of the 19th of July; Bombay, 30th of July; Canton, July 8; Hong-Kong, July 10.

An insurrection had occurred among the Santals in Rajmahal, in Bengal, the district adjacent to which has been overwhelmed by the sudden descent of several thousand mountaineers in the vicinity, determined to take the life of every European and native of influence; several of the police and two ladies were murdered and other excesses have been committed. One account speaks of the insurgents numbering about 20,000 men. Troops have been sent to quell the disturbance, which is not likely to be put down without considerable bloodshed. The Thibetians are said to be suing Nepal for peace, and there is to be a conference of some of the Hill chieftains, to arrange the terms of a treaty.

There is no truth in the reports appearing in the home papers, and fabricated in Bombay, that an army of 15,000 men was about to proceed with twenty armed steamers and gun-boats to Persia from Bombay. The latest accounts from Persia state that the Shah was most friendly to us.

The Governors of Madras and Bombay have been invited to meet the Governor-General at the Neelgherries in October, immediately after which it is rumoured that Lord Dalhousie proposes returning to England to join the Cabinet.

The rebels are losing ground in the north of China. At Canton there has been much bloodshed. Some ten or twelve thousand prisoners have been killed off, at the rate of 600 a day.

BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA, OR, TRAKTIR-BRIDGE.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, August 17, 1855.

The dull roar of cannon, mingled with the sharp *floritura* of musketry, was heard yesterday morning in a quarter where the enemy was not expected to attack in force. The battle which was then fought fulfilled the predictions of those who were confident that before the Allies again opened fire on Sebastopol, they would be attacked by the enemy in force. It had been said, as far back as Monday the 13th, that large reinforcements had arrived near Sebastopol, consisting of 35,000 men, commanded by one of the Princes of the Imperial house. Some went as far as to name the Grand Duke Constantine. More than one of those whom experience had taught to doubt the coming of these continual reinforcements disbelieved the arrival of the Grand Duke and his army; but on the evening of the 13th doubts were no longer possible, when large masses of Russians were seen in movement in the principal works opposed to us. The appearance of the enemy was indeed so threatening, that shortly after midnight our divisions were ordered out under arms, as well as the three brigades of cavalry; and the force of the Russians seemed so imposing as to cause General Simpson to believe that something more than an attack in front was meditated. He therefore ordered Colonel Peel's detachment at Baidar to be recalled, which was done, much to the astonishment of D'Allonville and his corps, which remained quietly in the vale after our squadrons had left it.

Notwithstanding the show of force the Russians attempted nothing that night; the regiments turned in at daybreak, and the Camp resumed its wonted aspect. It is probable, however, that General Simpson had not acted, in this instance, on the mere evidence of the eye, but had had information which led him to anticipate an attack. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that the Russians must have been busy in preparations for an attack on our field position as early as Monday; and this I judge merely from the quantity of implements which they carried with them, and which were found after their defeat. On Thursday before daybreak they attacked the positions of the French and Piedmontese overlooking the Tchernaya, taking the former by surprise at first, but meeting with a resistance which they were utterly unprepared to encounter. The positions of the Allies at the moment of the attack were these:—The division lately commanded by General Canrobert occupied the position on the extreme left, facing the vale in the direction of Inkerman. The position of this division extended from Traktir-bridge to a ford where the river expands to a considerable width. On the hills nearer the centre, and covering the Traktir-bridge, was the 2nd French Division, consisting of weak regiments—like the 2nd Zouaves, the 20th and 22nd Light Infantry—removed a short time ago from before Sebastopol in consequence of the losses they sustained there. The Third Division having moved on the previous day, was at a considerable distance in the rear, where it occupied the position of a reserve corps. The spurs on the right were occupied by small parties of Piedmontese, detached from the main body near Kamara; whilst the slopes in the centre of the position, forming gentle declivities down to the left bank of the Tchernaya, held the encampments of four regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique. The stone bridges of Traktir were defended by a breastwork in front, and occupied for the night by a detachment of the 2nd Zouaves; the aqueduct and bridge of Tchorgoun being held by the Sardinians. In order to understand the position thoroughly, it must be borne in mind that two watercourses meander through the plain, and separate the position of the French from that of the Russians. At Tchorgoun bridge the river flows through and takes the lowest level of the plain, running amidst old but stunted trees, too thin to give the enemy cover, but with a feeble mass of water on account of the great drought, which had rendered the watercourse fordable in every part. The second stream flows from the aqueduct at Tchorgoun, and takes an artificial level. In some places it is imbedded in the slope; in others it approaches steep portions of the hills on which the French lay, and flows on a highly-raised incline. The difficulty of crossing the canal stream was consequently greater than that of crossing the Tchernaya itself; and indeed it was not practicable for artillery, unless at Traktir, where the bridge crosses both canal and stream. The Tchernaya vale, however, being of slight breadth, batteries of artillery were in range from the hills on both sides of the river.

It was to attack and storm this position that the Russians marched on the morning of Thursday, the 16th. Their number amounted to upwards of 40,000 men which formed before daylight in the gorge, through which runs the road from Traktir-bridge to Sebastopol, and deployed under cover of the batteries of Gringalet, Bilboquet, and a host of others, erected to defend the passage of the road against our approach. A new fieldwork, hitherto unarmed, was hastily made into a battery of four embrasures, which enfiladed Traktir-bridge and shelled the men in the breastwork. A large body of infantry was massed in the vale of Soullon, threatening the Piedmontese right. The first intelligence of the enemy's movements was received before daylight, by the hasty return to Traktir-bridge of a half-squadron of the 1st Chasseurs d'Afrique, which had stumbled on the enemy in the dark as it reconnoitred the ground round Bilboquet. This small body was beset for a few moments by enemies, but succeeded in breaking away with the loss of four men. They had scarcely given the alarm when the movements of the Russians began to grow distinct in the grey of dawn. Extending to their left, their columns in deploying fell upon the Piedmontese who held the most advanced spur on the right bank of the Tchernaya. Two companies of Bersaglieri, and two companies of the 9th Regiment of Piedmontese infantry, lined the breastwork when the Russians advanced upon them in three divisions, one of which attacked in front, whilst the rest bore away to the right and left, to overlap it. For three quarters of an hour the Piedmontese held their ground, protected by their breastwork, and inflicting much loss on the enemy; but they were forced to yield to numbers, and, as the Russians leaped up on the parapet, they retreated, losing few men from the fire, which, as usual with the Russians, was too high. Four companies of Piedmontese had in the meanwhile reinforced those who originally held the breastwork, and these retreating in a body formed on another spur above the Tchorgoun aqueduct, where the Russians did not follow them. In the meanwhile the latter, having obtained possession of the high ground required for their artillery, placed some batteries on the summit, whilst a great quantity was ranged lower down the slope, where a favourable movement of the ground enabled them to give their guns the necessary elevation. Then commenced the main attack on the French positions. The divisions which had carried the heights held by the Piedmontese moved down the slopes into the vale and crossed the river, breaking up into parties as they spread, and offering a fair prey to the cavalry had it cut in at that moment. Two divisions at the same time moved up to the attack of the Traktir-bridge, rushing on from under the cover of their batteries and redoubts, whose fire supported them. They advanced at first in a swarm of skirmishers thrown out exactly as I have seen them at Inkerman, and in an imposing line, which stretched from Traktir to Tchorgoun bridges. Behind them came men carrying portable bridges of wood. The river and canal were forded almost simultaneously, the former giving no difficulty. But the main attack on the bridge of Traktir, was not so. The small band of Zouaves held the breastwork for a time, and were only thrown back by enormous superiority of numbers. Driven from the breastwork, they stood at the bridge on the river; then at a small low tower near the bridge on the canal; and then slowly yielded ground through the bushes which here, as at Inkerman, cover the steep slopes. As the first pickets fell back from the bridge they were supported by the whole of the 2nd Zouaves, and by the 20th

and 22nd Light Regiments, which moved against the enemy, without succeeding in making him fall back. Several batteries had by this time taken up a position not only to rake the advancing Russians, but to damage their batteries on the opposite hills. One of these was a battery of the Imperial Guard, which came up speedily, and was preceded by a considerable body of these choice troops. The Sardinian artillery, supported by its cavalry, busily plied their shot against the Russian artillery on the heights, and did terrific execution on the soldiers as they crossed the valley. They were assisted in this by an English battery from Balaclava, hastily ordered out. At the same time our three brigades of cavalry jumped to their horses at the call, and took a position in reserve in the ground so celebrated by the charge of Balaclava; while the French cavalry were formed up till the moment for using them should appear.

The Russians, by their first onset, occupied Traktir-bridge; and whilst one division attacked the regiments occupying the hills on the extreme French left, another mounted the slopes held by the Second Division. The whole line of the canal they crossed on the wooden bridges they had carried with them. A small number of them who had passed the canal at the least disputed parts, forced their way up towards, and almost into, the Camp of the Second Zouaves; but these were comparatively a small number. As the reinforcements came up to the French from the reserves, they were led against the advancing masses of the enemy who were struggling up from the bridge, and a terrible conflict took place. Hand to hand, with the bayonet, whilst the roaring artillery plied its dreaded missiles, the Frenchmen and the Russians fought. An old Russian General, forward and urging on his men, was taken prisoner and deprived of his sword; and when he had lost it was still asking for a general officer to give it up to. Two Russian generals and numerous officers were killed. The contest was too terrific to last long; the Russians, having the disadvantage of ground, yielded and recrossed the bridge—the French killing or bayoneting them as they attempted the passage of the canal. Hundreds of wretched souls perished or were grievously wounded as they rushed through the water and clutched the reeds or weeds on the farthest bank. Those who got over were killed in great number before they reached the Tchernaya, and many continued to drop after they had passed that stream. The Russians were then in full retreat. Whilst these scenes were occurring on the left and in the centre, the Piedmontese had not suffered their losses to remain unavenged, but again scaled the heights and drove the Russians out of the work which they had taken a few hours before. The Russian artillery still held its ground, however, on the slope, at no great distance, covering as best it could its retreating legions.

At ten o'clock Traktir-bridge was held by a detachment of the Imperial Guard, whilst a rear-guard of about 10,000 men, drawn up under the protection of Gringalet, covered the retreat of the Russians. The French Third Division, returning to its old camping-ground, covered the crests of the hills towards the Tchernaya, and parties of Chasseurs d'Afrique crossed the river near the Tchorgoun aqueduct, and patrolled the ground. The loss of the French during this sanguinary engagement I was unable to ascertain. I should think, from the number of dead and wounded on the field, that the loss of the Russians must have been little short of 5000 men killed and wounded; whilst the number of prisoners made by the French nearly reaches a thousand.

On a visit to the field after the engagement I saw many moving scenes, but I also saw much truly compassionate conduct of the French to the Russian wounded. Some of the latter were ghastly objects to behold. Most of them, as indeed most of the dead, were struck in the head; and suppressed moans were often heard issuing from a face which had partially lost the aspect of humanity. The soldiers, as usual, were rifling the dead, taking off the boots, garters, and pockets of those around. But so long as life was not extinct in a body it was respected and left untouched. Looks of longing were cast especially towards one group where a poor young officer lay shot through both knees, and begging with his hands clasped that some one might take him to a hospital. A rich medal and locket were dangling from his neck, and exciting the cupidity of more than one swarthy soldier around—who knew too well, however, the penalty attached to the crime of robbing the wounded not to pause in his desire. After seeing the ground by the bridge, where the French were no longer occupied in anything save the transport of the wounded Russians, I left the spot; and, after a call was sounded which roused the Imperial guard to close the bridge, stragglers made off, and the Russians began a continual shell practice on the spot. This conduct, habitual in the Russians, caused no surprise, and only led to a cessation of attention to the wretches who were suffering on the ground from their wounds, and who but for this barbarous and untimely cannonade would speedily have been brought in and comfortably housed in hospital. I returned homewards along the banks of the canal which was strewn with dead bodies dragged out from the stream, and lined with wretched, wounded men, huddled together. At one spot, where a large party had crossed, they had found a marsh at the other side of the high embankment, on which the water flowed, and a precipice to climb. They had all been killed or wounded where they lay, having had no chance of advancing further. The day throughout was a splendid one; but the wind sent masses of white dust into the air, and by these clouds we marked the retreat of the Russians as they wended their weary way back into Sebastopol.

You will not fail to have remarked that on this occasion, as at Inkerman, there was hardly any opportunity for the use of cavalry, and that none was employed on either side. On our part we had about 8000 horse in readiness, whilst the Russians had in a hollow on their right no less than sixty squadrons drawn up in beautiful order. The battle, in truth, was a very simple one; there was no great manoeuvring genius shown in it. It was a preconcerted affair, carried out in a preconcerted way. It was Inkerman over again, minus the energy of the soldiers, for it is the opinion of all who saw them that the Russians fought ill and without vigour. I regret to say that General Montevoglio, of the Piedmontese army, who was shot with a musket-ball at the approach of the Russians, has since died.

General Manrico, who commands the Chasseurs d'Afrique, was so sick of cholera that he was obliged to give up the command before the day was over.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, August 18, 1855.

Yesterday morning at two a.m. three mortar-shells gave the signal for the recommencement of the bombardment of Sebastopol; and at that signal the whole of the guns in the English works broke out in one loud roar, followed by a tremendous hurrah from our men, who from that moment plied their missiles with enormous rapidity and execution. The Russians, undismayed by the attack, replied with energy, and the contending parties were soon enveloped in curtains of red smoke, chiefly from the explosions of mortars on both sides. In about two hours after the commencement of our fire two guns in the new Quarries Battery were disabled, as well as a large mortar; but, as the day advanced, the effect of our fire was easily perceptible in the destruction of the Russian works, and the ragged appearance which they began early to present. The Russians fired occasionally from the Malakoff with mortars, and heavily from the Redan and Garden Batteries; but their fire was very strong from a new battery behind the slope of Malakoff, which periodically sent out salvos of shells with tremendous vigour. Towards evening the fire slackened a little on our side, and sensibly on the part of the Russians. The Malakoff had a continual cloud of dust and smoke hovering over it as our shells ploughed up the ground about it; and as for the Redan, it had three embrasures knocked into one, and looked as woeful as possible in aspect. Still the Russian fire continued, and their volleys of shells and round-shot continually ploughed up the ground in our trenches.

At half-past six a volley of shells from one of our batteries fell into one of the advanced works of the enemy, and exploded a magazine there with a terrific crash, amidst the enthusiastic hurrahs of our soldiers. Shortly afterwards another explosion took place of almost equal magnitude, and a gun on the Redan was observed to jump into several pieces in the air. During the whole of this time the French works on the right were silent; but, profiting by their respite from the enemy's projectiles, our allies were actively engaged in completing their preparations for opening fire at midnight. This they did with terrific effect, thus giving the Russians no time to repair the damages done to their works. I shall have, doubtless, to record some losses on our side, but am as yet unable to gather many details.

P.S. Aug. 18, 1855.

The bombardment continues, but the French have not as yet opened. Captain Oldfield, of the Royal Artillery, is among the killed. Young Lieut. Dennis, of the 3rd, has had his two legs shot away. There are other casualties which I have not heard. Our fire has proceeded all night without intermission. The loss of the Russians must be very great. They have burial parties permanently at work on their burial-ground of the north side, and numbers of boats ply continually across the harbour.

The General who commanded the Russians on Thursday was Prince Gortschakoff; and Liprandi led the attack on Traktir-bridge. The Russian General who was killed is General Rüde. The number of dead on the field amongst the Russians is 1200; therefore, my estimate of loss—5000 killed and wounded, including prisoners—is about correct.

Commander Hammett, of the *Albion*, was killed yesterday; and Captain Henry, of the Royal Artillery.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday last contains the following letter from the French Emperor to General Pelissier:—

General.—The fresh victory gained at the Tchernaya proves, for the third time since the commencement of the war, the superiority of the Allied armies over the enemy in the open field; but if it does honour to the courage of the troops, it evidences no less the good arrangements you had made. Address my congratulations to the army, and receive them also yourself. Tell your brave soldiers, who for more than a year have endured unheard-of fatigues, that the term of their trials is not far distant. Sebastopol, I hope, will soon fall beneath their blows; and were the event delayed, still the Russian army, I know it through information that appears positive, would no longer be able, during the winter, to maintain the contest in the Crimea. This glory acquired in the East has moved your companions in arms here in France; they all burn to have a part in your dangers. Accordingly, with the twofold object of responding to their noble desire, and of procuring some repose for those who have achieved so much, I have given such orders to the Minister of War, that all the regiments remaining in France may proceed in due succession to relieve in the East others which will return. You know, General, how afflicted I have been at being detained away from that army, which has again added to the fame of our eagles; but at this moment my regrets diminish, since you enable me to perceive the speedy and decisive success destined to crown so many heroic efforts. Whereupon, General, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

Written at the Palace of St. Cloud, August 20, 1855.

NAPOLEON.

A telegraphic despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the Crimea, the 27th ult., states that nothing of importance had occurred up to that date. The following important success, which General Pelissier mentions in a despatch dated the 24th, was not deemed worthy of notice by the Russian General:—

Last night we carried an ambuscade on the glacis of the Malakoff; 500 Russians made a sortie to retake it, but were brilliantly repulsed with a loss of about 300 men. The work has been turned, and remains definitively ours. General MacMahon has arrived. The health of the army is excellent.

A despatch of General Simpson, August 26th, 3.50 p.m., states that "Our works, and those of our allies, are making satisfactory progress."

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Affairs at the seat of war in Asiatic Turkey begin to look more encouraging. The Russian army has retired from before Erzeroum, and Omer Pacha has left Constantinople to assume the command of the Turkish army in Asia. Twenty-five battalions are to be taken by English steamers to Trebizond. Abdi Pacha left Constantinople on the 16th ult. for Varna, from whence he will proceed to Silistria and Rustchuk, to form a division, which will be marched to Varna and Kustendjeh, and embarked in Turkish men-of-war and foreign steamers. A second division, that of Osman Pacha, is likewise to be embarked at Balaclava for Trebizond. It is composed of 11 battalions and 600 cavalry, with two batteries. The Egyptian Contingent, under Menekli Ahmed Pacha's command, is to be transferred from Eupatoria to Batoum, and will be replaced in the Crimea by the Turkish Contingent, which was to leave Constantinople for its destination about the latter end of this week.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Since the English and French Admirals returned to Nargen on the 13th ult., with the whole of the ships, nothing of importance has been done. As soon as the weather moderates the fleet will proceed to Seskar, to await orders. No further operations on a large scale are likely to be undertaken this year.

The Stockholm papers report an engagement off Riga on the 10th ult. Seventeen Russian gun-boats, it is said, came out of Riga and fought for two hours with the screw steam-ship *Hauke* and the screw corvette *Desperate*. The action was kept up with great spirit, and the gun-boats were withdrawn, some of them with considerable damage. On board the *Hauke* one man was severely wounded, and the *Desperate* received six cannonballs in her hull. On the afternoon of the same day the above-named two ships bombarded the fortifications of Riga. Later accounts from Faro Sound mention the arrival of the *Hauke*, which had put in there to repair damages.

Her Majesty's cruisers have visited Uleaborg, Simo, and Windau, and destroyed Government ships and stores.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The Allied fleets have retired from immediately before Cronstadt, and have taken up another position.

KIEL, Aug. 28.—Five English gun-boats have arrived here from Sveaborg, on their way home.

The Russian *Invalide* of the 21st ult., contains at last a detailed account of the bombardment of Sveaborg. It is clear that the conflagration did great damage. The loss of life is set down at 300.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA TOWARDS PIEDMONT.

A large camp is forming at Somma, near the Piedmontese frontier, at the foot of the Lago Maggiore. The excuse given for the large number of troops in the Italian provinces is this camp, which is an annual affair. So far there is truth in the apology; but last year the camp was not formed on account of the cholera, which is worse this year than it was last in the country towns of Lombardy.

The Austrian Government of course opposes the formation of our Italian Legion by every means in its power. The rich are threatened with sequestration; the poor are refused passes to move from one province to another, and, if very much suspected, are shut up in gaol.

The news of the battle of the Tchernaya was of course received in Milan with enthusiasm by the Constitutional party—and that may be said now to embrace nine-tenths of the population, for Mazzini's followers have dwindled to a handful.

MR. WENTWORTH BEAUMONT, M.P. for South Northumberland, has sailed in his celebrated screw-yacht for Balaclava, accompanied by Mr. Kinglake, the well-known author of "Eothen."

ASHBURTON, DEVON.—The Prince de Joinville and suite spent Friday week in visiting the beautiful scenery on the river Dart, and through the Buckland Woods, the properties of Sir B. P. Wrey, Bart., and E. P. R. Bastard, Esq. A circuitous route of ten miles through these woods is kindly allowed by the above gentlemen to all visitors: it is the most picturesque that possibly can be of rock, river, and woodland scenery.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF POULTRY, consisting of upwards of 1000 pens of Domestic Fowls of all kinds, took place at the Anerley Gardens this week, which proved very attractive. The arrangements were excellent; and upwards of £300 were distributed in prizes. Amongst the exhibitors we found the names of most of the well-known breeders. Silver cups of the value of £5 5s. were awarded to the best birds in the various classes; and no less than three of these were carried off by H. D. Davies, Esq., of Spring Grove House, Hounslow, to whom was also awarded the First-prize Challenge Cup, value £15 15s., for the best general collection of poultry. This collection comprised Spanish, Dorking, Bantam, white Cochins, and Rangoon fowls, and white Aylesbury ducks and geese. The other Challenge Cup, for the second-best collection, was awarded to George Botham, Esq., Wrexham Court, Slough.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—GRAND BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.—(SEE PAGE 251)



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE EXPOSITION DES BEAUX ARTS.—(SEE PAGE 252.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 2.—13th Sunday after Trinity. London burnt, 1666.
 MONDAY, 3.—Oliver Cromwell died, 1659.
 TUESDAY, 4.—Manchester Riots, 1830.
 WEDNESDAY, 5.—Old St Bartholomew.
 THURSDAY, 6.—Blucher died, 1819.
 FRIDAY, 7.—St. Eusebius.
 SATURDAY, 8.—Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 8, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 51	6 12	6 32	6 53	7 20	7 51	8 27
9 11	9 57	10 41	11 26	12 10	12 56	1 41

RETURN OF THE LONDON NEWSPAPER STAMPS
FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1855.

WEEKLY PAPERS PUBLISHED AT SIXPENCE.

The Illustrated London News	No. of Stamps.
Weekly Dispatch	1,042,450
Bells Life in London	465,500
Bell's Weekly Messenger	304,000
Observer	214,000
Sunday Times	163,300
Era	132,740
Examiner	127,000
Press	77,000
Spectator (price 9d.)	67,500
Field	56,000
Atlas	42,000
Leader	41,500
John Bull	40,500
Britannia	32,925
Court Journal	14,700

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS
IN THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.

Her Majesty's Salon in the Palace of St. Cloud	page 249
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Reception of her Majesty by the Emperor at Boulogne (Two-page Cut).	
Review of the Imperial Guard at the Champ de Mars (Two-page Cut).	
Map of Paris, with the Latest Improvements, 1855 (Four-page Cut).	
Panoramic View of Paris, with the Louvre and Rue de Rivoli Completed (Two-page Cut).	

GRAND CONTINUATION OF THE ENGRAVINGS
OF
HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

For SATURDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1855.

WILL CONTAIN

The Royal Procession Passing the Arc de l'Etoile. (Two-page Illustration.)
 Arrival of her Majesty at the Palace of Versailles. (Two pages.)
 The Supper in the Theatre.
 The Grand Trianon.
 The Hôtel de Ville, Illuminated.
 Court Louis Quatorze, Hôtel de Ville.
 Grand State Procession: Her Majesty's Departure. (Two pages.)
 Her Majesty leaving Boulogne, &c., &c.

. We regret to be again compelled to defer the Illustrations of the Bombardment of Sveaborg. They will appear next week, with other Sketches from the War.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1855.

QUEEN VICTORIA having returned in triumph to her own dominions—after invading and conquering the hearts of the French people—Paris is, it appears, to be visited by our brave ally, the King of Sardinia, who is certain of a Royal welcome; and by the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, whose welcome is not quite so sure. The objects of these three visits are not yet known. That of the first is certain to be connected with the great war in which the western nations are involved; that of the two others is likely to have reference to the same all-engrossing and important subject. Italy and Germany are both on the move; and events in those parts of Europe are ripening to a conclusion which many foresaw to be inevitable on the first outbreak of hostilities. At present, however, the main interest centres in Italy; and when that is stirred, Germany—quiescent and slumberous as she is, and would like to remain—must share the motion, spite of her *vis inertia* and her pedagogy. The signs and portents of great events in Italy are apparent wherever we look. It is not only the imperishable renown which the excommunicated Piedmontese have won on the Tchernaya—and which has caused many an eye to sparkle and many a heart to throb in the Papal, the Neapolitan, and the Lombardo-Venetian States, where the people are not yet excommunicated or at feud with the Pope,—but the enlistment of an Italian Legion, and the blundering tyranny of the King of Naples, which have conspired to excite the imagination of the Italians, and to arouse in them the dormant but never-extinguished hope of independence. The Piedmontese have exalted the Italian character in the eyes of the world; and the Italians in Milan, in Venice, in Florence, in Rome, in Naples, in Palermo, and many another city, have begun to take heart, and to see with clearer eyes the prospect that will open out before them if Russia still resists, and if the Allies persevere—as they most undubitably will—in attacking her wherever she is most vulnerable. Austria—who knows and confesses that the Allies are in the right and that Russia is in the wrong, but who lacks courage to act upon her convictions—begins to feel uneasy. Six months ago, when it seemed probable that she would make common cause with the Allies, old Marshal Radetzky wrote to the Emperor to say that he could spare half the army of Lombardy; but now that a shameless neutrality finds most favour with

the anti-English Count Buol, it has been judged expedient to double her forces in those provinces. Her alarm is not without cause. With such neighbours as the Sardinians, the Austrian government in Italy has reason to dread the influence of the generous and chivalrous ideas which their bravery has excited in Italian minds; and with such Sovereigns as the well-meaning but silly and most mischievous Pope, and the insane King of Naples, whose conduct may at any moment light up a blaze which it will not be easy to extinguish, the situation of Italy is critical in the extreme. It is therefore on no ordinary occasion that the King of Sardinia goes to Paris; and Europe will wait with anxiety to know more of a visit so remarkable, and of the policy which has dictated it. Nor are the visits of the two German Sovereigns—if the rumour of their intention should turn out to be correct—much less significant. Bavaria and Wurtemberg aspire to be something greater than mere dependents of Prussia or Austria. They claim a right to think for themselves; though in the cold shadow of their preponderating neighbours their voice has hitherto been without influence. But as when straws whirl we may know the wind blows, so when such powers as Bavaria and Wurtemberg presume to stir, we may be confident that there are powerful agencies at work somewhere, though we may be unable to guess their tendencies and *modus operandi*.

DETAILS, official, as well as private, of the battle on the Tchernaya have now been received, and so far from diminishing in the slightest degree the estimate which had been placed upon the affair, they tend to increase its value, both as a military success and as a moral demonstration. They show, in the clearest manner, that the enemy had resolved upon a grand venture for a great object, and they also show that, taken from behind his walls and earth-works, the Cossack has no chance against the soldier of the west.

The battle-story may be told in very few words. Prince Gortschakoff (who commanded in chief), determining to make one more effort "to drive the haughty assailants into the sea," brought out nearly 70,000 men to perform that exploit, upon Thursday the 16th of August. The assault which he made, General Martinaloff leading the columns, was directed against the French and Sardinian position: one English battery being the only portion of our force that actually shared in the work of the day, though we had cavalry ready and only too eager to engage, had Pelissier forgotten Lord Lucan. There had been numerous warnings that the attack was coming, spies and deserters alike announcing it; but it would seem that so many false alarms have been given that the tidings failed to impress the Allies with a conviction that the Russians were actually bent upon serious battle. It is hardly fair to say that there was a "surprise," but assuredly the preparations for receiving the enemy were not so complete as they should have been. The Sardinian picket, assailed before daybreak, was driven in with loss, and the *tête de pont* was also forced from the French; but the gallant Zouaves stood stubbornly to their duty, and held the assailants in check until the artillery came into play, and the Russians were beaten back with much slaughter. Day broke, and the Allies, now fully prepared for the foe, had not to wait long, for as the sun rose in its glory, two enormous columns of infantry hastened down to the river, crossed it, and rushed up to the attack. But the Piedmontese artillery, "which had got the range to an inch," opened upon them, and again they were put to rout—this time with hideous carnage, for to the slaughter wrought by the guns was added death by drowning, the wounded rolling down the hill-side, and perishing in the aqueduct below the Sardinian position. Rallied and reinforced, the Russians were brought up for a third attack, which was made with desperation, and a backward move of the French was supposed to indicate a retreat. But it was merely a manœuvre, adopted in order to give the enemy the benefit of the fire of the whole line, and this was suddenly hurled upon them—musketry, artillery, and rockets all coming into play; and then the Russians, staggering under this storm of death, were charged by the French and utterly routed, the merciless artillery of Piedmont cutting up the fugitives. The Russians finally retreated towards Mackenzie's Farm and among the hills, leaving at least five thousand men behind them.

This sanguinary repulse was sustained by an army of some 70,000 men, who attacked a force of less than one quarter of their own number. It appears, too, that the assailants were, to a considerable extent, new men, who had not undergone the trials and privations of the Crimea; and, moreover, the infantry, according to the Russian custom, had been infuriated by liquor—the artillerymen, from whom steady and skilful service was required, being prudently kept upon their usual rations. Everything, therefore, including the half-prepared condition of the Allies, was in favour of the enemy; and yet, with all these fearful odds on his side, Prince Gortschakoff has but to add another to his list of disgraces. From a document found upon a Russian General who fell, it appeared that this attack was but a part of the Prince's scheme of action, which was to have assaulted, in full force, each of the keys to the position of the Allied armies; but either prudential motives, or a want of strength, compelled him to confine himself to the single operation in which he has so miserably failed. The battle of the Tchernaya, or of Traktir, which latter will probably be its historic name, is another name to be graven on the tablets of History. Piedmont claims a noble share in the glory of the day; of England, upon this occasion, it is enough to say that she did all that was sought of her, and was ready to do more. We learn that on the 17th the English opened a very active fire from our right and left attacks against the Redan, and that the Mamelon had opened a new battery upon the Malakoff; and the journal of the siege, closing on the night of that day, adds "the bombardment of the Redan and its associated works has been kept up all day." Telegraphic news has since apprised us that the French have got upon the *glacis*, and, after a fierce struggle and the slaughter of 300 Russians, maintained their hold.

Turning once more to the Baltic, it may be remarked that our Sveaborg exploit, whose mere material efficacy it will do the Russians little good to undervalue, has caused a burst of joy throughout such of the northern States as dare speak out. Sweden, especially, is exultant at the blow, and pants to see it followed up. Whether it will or can be pursued this year is almost a problem.

Sir Charles Napier, in a letter which the Baltic news not unnaturally elicited from the indignant old Admiral, shows that it was struck in despite of the culpable shortcomings of the authorities at home; for that though Admiral Dundas had more appliances for the purpose than had been placed at Sir Charles's disposal by the Admiralty that affected to send him out to conquer, even the present fleet is miserably deficient both in gun-boats and in mortars. Other evidence proves that, in the latter respect particularly, gross neglect has been manifested, the authorities having made no provision for supplying the place of such mortars as must be damaged by working. Whether Dundas can do more is uncertain, but Sir Charles's letter clearly shows why he could do little; though his careful exploration of the scene of action—a survey of which the present Commander reaps the advantage—does not deserve so disparaging a qualification. It would seem a work of supererogation to bring fresh proof of the hypocrisy of Sir James Graham, who poured his libations for the success of an expedition which he took care should not succeed. Napier wanted a hundred gun-boats; Sir James, in magniloquent liberality, declared that he ought to have two hundred; but how many did he give him? Then, leaving the Admiral powerless, the Russian First Lord of the Admiralty insults him for inaction. Had Sveaborg been attacked and this letter published before Sir James Graham openly avowed his hostility to the war, the nation would have regarded the Russian Baronet's conduct as merely of a piece with his usual jesuitry; but now that the late First Lord has deliberately joined the Russo-Quaker ranks, his behaviour in the matter of the Baltic fleet will be read by a light which throws its rays backwards as well as forwards, and which not only makes it plain that Sir James Graham is never to be trusted for the future, but which makes it far from improbable that he may be called to account for the past. It is true that at moments of national triumph there is usually an amnesty for culprits, but an exception is usually made in the case of those who have sought to impede such triumph, and out of his own mouth let Sir James Graham be judged.

It will be seen by reference to an announcement from the General Post-office, which appears in our advertising columns, that the Newspaper Stamp, which a recent Act of Parliament rendered optional and not compulsory, has just been declared by the Lords of the Treasury and the authorities of the Post-office to be a matter of internal arrangement only, and not applicable beyond the limits of Great Britain and Ireland. For the future, stamped and unstamped newspapers are, as far as regards foreign countries and the British Colonies, to be absolutely identical in the eyes of the Post-office. But, for circulation within the limits of the British Isles, the difference between stamped and unstamped newspapers is to be maintained. In other words, an unstamped copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be transmitted free to France, Belgium, Switzerland, and various States of Germany, subject only to such postage as the French, Belgian, German, and Swiss Post-office may impose upon it for transit in their territories. A stamped copy sent to the same places would enjoy no greater privilege. But for transmission and retransmission within the limits of the British Isles the paper must be stamped; or, if unstamped, must have postage-labels affixed, according to the weight, under the regulations of the Book-postage Minute—four ounces for a penny. In like manner to the Colonies: either a stamped or an unstamped copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be transmitted to Australia, Canada, Nova Scotia, the West and East Indies, and other places, of which we have elsewhere given the list, for one penny. We advise such of our readers as have friends or correspondents in the Colonies or elsewhere abroad, to whom they forward our Journal, to keep the list by them for purposes of reference, and to bear in mind the distinction drawn by the Post-office between the internal and external conveyance of newspapers.

THE COURT.

The Court arrived off Osborne at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, after an excellent passage from Boulogne. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, landed shortly afterwards. The Marquis of Breda remained on a visit to her Majesty, and returned to London on Wednesday. The Hon. Beatrice Byng has succeeded the Hon. Mary Bulteel as Maid of Honour in Waiting. The Court will remain at the Isle of Wight until the 5th instant, when they will come to Buckingham Palace. On the following morning the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Royal children, will take their departure for Balmoral, travelling by special train on the Great Northern line from King's-cross. The Court will sleep at Edinburgh one night, and on the following morning proceed by rail to Banchory, whence the Royal carriages will convey them to Balmoral. The return of the Court to Windsor will be between the 9th and 12th October next.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary, returned to town on Monday from visiting Lady Marian Alford, at Ashridge-park, near Berkhamstead.

His Excellency Count Persigny, invited to come to St. Cloud during the Queen's visit, by a direct and personal despatch from H.M. the Emperor, left town at the close of last week, and is expected to return to Albert-gate to-day.

The Marchioness (Dowager) of Londonderry, previous to leaving Wynyard-park for her seat in Ireland, laid the foundation-stone of a new church at New Seaham, in affectionate remembrance of the late gallant Marquis, her husband.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury have, we regret to learn, sustained a domestic bereavement by the death of their second son, the Hon. A. Maurice Ashley. He was in his nineteenth year.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH AT BRAMPTON-BIERLOW, NEAR WATH-UPON-DEARNE.—This beautiful church was consecrated by his Grace the Archbishop of York, on Tuesday week. To the liberality of the Earl Fitzwilliam the district is chiefly indebted for this handsome edifice, as the principal part of the cost (nearly £3000) has been defrayed by his Lordship. The church will accommodate 600 persons. The Rev. Mr. Hayes (the Incumbent) read prayers; and the sermon was preached by the Rev. H. Partington, Vicar of Wath.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. J. B. Deane, to St. Martin Outwich, in the city of London; the Rev. Henry Heming, to East Fandon, near Wellingborough. *Vicarage*: The Rev. M. Mitchell, to Newton Kirk, Northumberland. *Incumbency*: The Rev. J. Fry, to Longfield, near Godstone, Surrey.

NEW CHURCHES.—The thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Commissioners for Building New Churches, issued last Saturday, states that, twenty-seven churches, containing accommodation for 18,375 persons, including 11,774 free seats, have, by aid of grants, been completed since the last report, and twenty-one new churches are in course of erection.

On Saturday, the 25th ult., the ladies of the congregation of St. John's Church, Angell-town, Brixton, presented the Rev. Matthew Vaughan, LL.B., the much-respected Incumbent of the district, a full set of robes.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, AUGUST 30.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Aug. 24	29.716	73.5	57.2	64.6	+ 4.6	85	S.S.W.	0.22
" 25	30.017	73.0	49.2	59.4	— 0.5	84	S.W. & S.	0.00
" 26	30.000	73.5	50.0	59.5	— 0.3	90	S.E.	0.00
" 27	29.941	72.2	47.1	58.8	— 0.8	86	S.W.	0.00
" 28	29.765	79.7	54.9	65.7	+ 6.2	89	S.S.W.	0.00
" 29	29.972	73.7	51.3	60.6	+ 1.3	89	S.W.	0.00
" 30	30.249	75.5	45.3	57.8	— 1.4	84	W.S.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.72 inches at the beginning of the week, to 30.02 inches on the 25th; decreased to 29.75 inches by the 28th; increased to 30.25 inches by the 30th; and decreased to 30.22 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.95 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 60.9°—being 1.3° above the average.

The range of temperature during the week was 34.0°—being the difference between the highest reading, 79.7°, on the 28th; and the lowest, 45.3°, on the 30th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 23.7°. The least was 16.3°, on the 24th; and the greatest, 30.2°, on the 30th.

Rain fell during the heavy thunderstorm on the night of the 23rd, to the depth of rather more than two-tenths of an inch.

The weather during the week was fine throughout, and the sky nearly free from cloud.

Lewisham, 31st August, 1855.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 1540 children were registered within the metropolitan districts: of these 755 were boys, and 785 were girls—exceeding their respective averages for the last ten years by 39 and 107 respectively. The deaths during the week were 1003—476 being males, and 527 females. This number is a decrease of 92 on that of the previous week; and altogether the present mortality is as low as it was, at the same season, in those years when the public health was best. The deaths from diarrhoea are decreasing, the number this week being 127; while to cholera 15 deaths are attributed. To diseases of the tubercular class 167 deaths are referred. To diseases of the heart, &c., 37; of the respiratory organs, 88; and of the digestive organs, 68. To old age, 31 deaths; and to violence, cold, privation, and intemperance, 41 are attributed—being 15 above the average number.

A YOUTHFUL PREACHER.—On Sunday evening last, a youth about seventeen years old, named Spurgeon, (brother of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon), who on several occasions addressed a numerous congregation assembled at Exeter-hall, preached at the Vernon Chapel, Bagnigge-wells-road. The youthful preacher was listened to with great attention and admiration by a crowded congregation.

SUICIDE IN THE LONDON DOCKS.—On Saturday morning last, a woman committed suicide by precipitating herself over the iron railing of the Old Gravel-lane-bridge into the water of the London Docks.

NEW ACT ON THE BURIAL OF POOR PERSONS.—In the late Session an Act was passed to amend the law regarding the burial of poor persons by guardians and overseers. The Act (18 and 19 Vict. c. 79) provides, that where a burial-ground of a parish is closed or overcrowded, the guardians or overseers may bury in a neighbouring parish. Guardians and overseers are empowered to enter into agreements with cemetery companies or burial-boards for the burial of the poor.

CLEANSING OF THE THAMES.—A document is now lying for signature at various places in the City, addressed to the Lord Mayor, urging that, inasmuch as the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers are in possession of plans and money available for the dispollution of the Thames, a committee be appointed to take all necessary steps for watching such proceedings as may be taken, so as to secure the prompt execution of the necessary works.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.—By an act of the late Session (18 and 19 Vic. c. 53), the East India Company are to be relieved from maintaining Haileybury College. It is to be closed from the 31st of January, 1856. No person is to be admitted as a student after the 25th of January next.

On Friday (yesterday) the British Museum was closed for the annual autumnal vacation. The Museum will be reopened to the public on Monday, the 10th of September.

The annual six weeks' vacation at the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, and the Vernon Collection of Paintings, Marlborough-house, Pall-mall, is appointed to commence on the 13th of September. They will be reopened to the public on the 29th of October.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—In consequence of the great number of persons attracted to these gardens by the band on Sunday the 12th ult., and the great increase of visitors on Sunday the 19th, the Chief Commissioner of Works gave orders that the number of visitors last Sunday should be taken down, and on entering the gates persons might be seen actively engaged in this duty. The numbers given are various, but supposed to be about sixty thousand. The gardens in the neighbourhood of the band were densely crowded, and the notice requesting gentlemen not to smoke in the immediate vicinity of the band and the refreshment room was very generally attended to, much to the satisfaction of the ladies, and those who do not indulge in that self-gratification. In other parts of the gardens vast numbers of persons were seen walking and enjoying themselves, and the whole spectacle was one of a most gratifying character. There was nothing in the demeanour of this vast multitude to offend the fastidious eye of even a Sir Andrew Agnew. A great improvement has also taken place in the accommodation offered to the public as regards chairs and movable seats. Until lately these were furnished by one person, were sometimes of a very rickety character, and the charge was three pence each. The chairs are now nearly all new, and provided by different parties; and a notice appears on the trees to the effect that the charge for movable seats is not to exceed one penny. Every chair was let, and hundreds were seated in little groups upon the grass, listening to the music and witnessing the gay scene, which was much heightened by the fineness of the weather. Most of the nobility and gentry, and the members of the *corps diplomatique* remaining in London, appeared to be present; and Sir Benjamin Hall was seen moving about in the crowd arm-in-arm with the Dean of Durham, apparently enjoying the scene.

THE CHILD'S EDUCATOR.—Edited and conducted by John Cassell. London: W. Kent and Co.—The first monthly part of this work is before us. After looking through the multifarious contents, it struck us that a more appropriate title would have been "The Youth's Educator," or "The Family Educator." Not that the lessons are not suited to the capacities of children—they are, in this respect, simplicity itself—but because we are sure that they will prove interesting and instructive to persons of riper years and advanced age, at the same time that they attract, entertain, and educate the more juvenile branches of the family. "The Popular Educator," recently completed, was projected and conducted by John Cassell; and what that work proposed to do for the more adult portion of the population, the "Child's Educator" proposes to do for the rising generation. In the compass of twelve of these monthly parts, lessons are to be given on botany, natural history, geography, astronomy, the wonders of creation as revealed by the microscope, anatomy, physiology and health, French, English, arithmetic, and Common Things. As we have intimated, the lessons are written in a clear and conspicuous style, and are admirably calculated to create an ardent thirst for scientific knowledge, and to lead the pupil on, step by step, to the highest attainments. The interest, as well as the intelligibility of the lessons, is materially increased by the very numerous illustrative engravings and diagrams. In the lessons on botany, and on arithmetic, this is remarkably the case, so that studies generally considered dry are rendered actually attractive and entertaining. We hail this effort, therefore, as another contribution to a great and important end: the making home the centre of education, and that education attractive and efficient.

THE STRAWBERRY.—"SIR HARRY."—This seedling strawberry, raised by Mr. Underhill, of Edgbaston (a woodcut of which we published in our columns of last year, together with an extract from that gentleman's Treatise on the Cultivation of the Strawberry), appears to be the great strawberry of the present day. It is described by several of our contemporaries as possessing extraordinary and valuable characteristics; and it certainly retains its high character, by not only carrying off the first prizes at all the exhibitions where it has competed, but also receiving the highest encomiums of the judges. At a recent exhibition, on one of the Sir Harry plants were counted 192 berries.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—Her Majesty the Queen of England has bestowed on H.H. Prince Napoleon the grand cordon of the military order of the Bath. Her Majesty has conferred the same order on General Canrobert. It is well known that this decoration, which is the first order in England, can only be conferred on foreigners for eminent military services. Her Majesty wished by this favour to give both to the Prince and the General a testimony of her satisfaction for the services rendered in the common cause. H.H. Prince Jerome Napoleon, whose health has prevented him from taking part in the festivals given by the Emperor to the Queen of England, will come to Paris on Sunday in order to present his homage to the Queen before her departure.—*Moniteur*

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

War Department, Aug. 29.

Lord Panmure has this day received two despatches and their inclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson:—

Before Sebastopol, Aug. 18.

My Lord,—In my despatch of the 14th inst. I informed your Lordship that I had reason to believe that the Russians would attempt, by a vigorous attack, to force us to raise the siege. This they endeavoured to do on the morning of the 16th, but the result was most glorious to those of the Allied troops who had the good fortune to be engaged. The action commenced, before daylight, by a heavy column of Russians, under the command of General Liprandi, and composed of the 6th and 17th divisions, with the 4th and 7th divisions in reserve, attacking the advanced posts of the Sardinians. The ground occupied by them is on the commanding hills on the right of the position, on the left bank of the Souhaia river, where it forms its junction with the Tchernaya, with two advanced posts on the opposite side. These were held with very determined gallantry for a considerable time; but, being separated from their supports by the river, and not having the protection of artillery, they were compelled to leave the most advanced one. About the same time the 5th and 12th Divisions, to which were added a portion of the 17th, advanced against the bridge of Traktir, held by one battalion of French infantry of the line, who were for a short time obliged to yield and fall back upon the main supports; with these, however, they soon retook the bridge at the point of the bayonet. Again the Russians attacked with persevering courage, and were enabled to follow up their advantage by gaining the heights which rise precipitously on each side of the river: their success was but momentary; they were driven back across the river, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded.

The Russian General, in no way daunted by the failure of his two attempts, ordered a second column, of equal force to the first, to attack; they advanced with such impetuosity, covered by the fire of their numerous artillery, that a third time the bridge was carried, and the heights above it crowned, but they were again repulsed and retired in great confusion into the plain, followed by the bayonets of our gallant allies. The general officer who commanded the Russian column, who was it is supposed General Read, was killed, and in his possession was found the orders for the battle, signed by Prince Gortschakoff, who commanded in person. From these it would appear that it was a most determined attempt to force us to raise the siege. Had they succeeded Balaklava was to have been attacked by one portion of their army, whilst the heights on which we now are were to be stormed with the other; at the same time a vigorous sortie was to have been made from the town, on the French works on our extreme left, from the Quarantine, and another on the works on our extreme right on Mount Sapouné.

The action which I have endeavoured to describe is most glorious to the arms of the French and Sardinian troops. To meet the force of the Russians the former had but 12,000 infantry, and four batteries of artillery engaged; the latter had 10,000 men in position, 4500 actually engaged, and 24 pieces of cannon. The Russian force consisted of from 50,000 to 60,000 men, with 160 pieces of artillery, and cavalry to the amount of 6000. This disparity of numbers will readily explain to your Lordship the difficulty that would have been experienced had an attempt been made to follow up the advantage by a pursuit. The Russian retreat, moreover, was protected by the fire from the heavy guns in position on the Mackenzie heights. The loss sustained by the Russians is estimated at between 5000 and 6000 men, including 600 prisoners: whilst on the part of the Allies it does not amount to more than 1000 men.

This brilliant affair has caused the greatest delight amongst the ranks of the Allied army; and while it adds fresh lustre to the gallant achievements of the French arms, it is with the utmost pleasure that I have to record the intrepid conduct and gallant bearing of the Sardinian troops, under General Della Marmora, who have for the first time met, conquered, and shed their blood against our common enemy, who is now disturbing the peace of Europe. Captain Mowbray's battery of 32-pounder howitzers was placed in advance with the Sardinian troops, and did most excellent service in preventing the advance of the enemy's artillery. Our cavalry, under Lieutenant-General Sir J. Scarlett, K.C.B., was placed in the plain of Balaklava, prepared to take advantage of any circumstance that might present itself, but the opportunity did not arise for calling upon their services. I regret that I am unable to give a more detailed account of the part performed by the Sardinians, as up to this time I have not received General Della Marmora's report.

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

Before Sebastopol, August 18.

My Lord,—General Pelissier having announced to me that the batteries against the Malakoff and adjacent works were prepared to open fire, arrangements were made that a steady fire should be commenced yesterday morning against those works and the Redan. This continued throughout the day, and the effect produced was much as was anticipated. The Russian fire, which at first answered briskly, became by the evening feeble. In the afternoon a shell from one of our batteries ignited and caused the explosion of a great number of shells in one of the enemy's batteries, doing apparently much damage.

I regret to have to report the deaths of Captain Oldfield, of the Royal Artillery, and Commander Hammet, of the Royal Navy, amongst the number of casualties caused by the fire of yesterday. Major C. S. Henry, of the Royal Artillery, received a severe wound, and has had his right arm amputated; he is, I am rejoiced to add, doing well. I inclose a list of the casualties.

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

To Lord Panmure, &c.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM THE 13TH TO THE 16TH AUGUST, INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.
Brevet Major and Adjutant H. Drummond, 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards. Aug. 13.—3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Privates John Stamford, Thomas Dobson. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Private William Sweeney. 3rd Foot: Privates John King, Patrick Hagarty, Patrick M'Garvey. 19th: Privates Jeremiah Kelly, Thomas Madigan, William Smith, William Doyle. 21st: Private Hugh Tomlinson. 31st: Sergeant John Thompson. 3rd Foot: Privates Edward Neill, 42nd: Private Robert M'Donald. 44th: Privates James Feagan, James Patterson. 72nd: Private Donald M'Intosh. 73rd: Private George Conn.

Aug. 14.—3rd Foot: Privates Edmund Ryan, James King. 4th: Private James Wallis. 17th: Private John Doyle. 90th: Private James Martin.

Aug. 15.—23rd Foot: Private James Gough. 68th: Private John Bowers. 77th: Private Patrick Dignan. Royal Sappers and Miners: Private Alexander Weir.

Aug. 16.—3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Private Richard Richardson. 42nd Foot: Private John Clarke.

WOUNDED.
Captain H. D. Ellis, slightly; Lieutenant E. B. Prescott, severely. 33rd Foot. Captain W. W. Ellis, slightly; Ensign E. B. Prescott, slightly. 42nd Foot. 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Privates Robert Notting, slightly; Thomas Williams, severely; James Butchers, dangerously. 2nd Battalion 1st Foot: Sergeant James Keane, slightly. 3rd Foot: Privates Alexander Potts, Patrick Lovely, Thomas M'Gann, James Hanrahan, John M'Crowley, severely; George Homes, dangerously; Owen M'Henry, Patrick Hanney, James Darragh, Hugh Malcolm, Edward Lockhead, slightly. 4th: Privates M. Honagan, J. Cullen, J. Thomas, H. Robinson, slightly. 14th: Corporal C. Pagan, slightly; Privates J. Chambers, J. Noonan, slightly. 17th: Privates John Kennedy, Daniel Keefe, severely; John Connors, slightly. 19th: Privates Francis Garagan, severely; William Lynch, John Parker, Thomas Murphy, John Kelly, slightly. 20th: Private George Watson, severely. 31st: Colour-Sergeant James Foley, slightly; Privates George Coleman, Patrick Dunn, slightly; Patrick Scaggle, severely. 41st: Sergeant William Crawford, slightly. 42nd: Privates Robert M'Connell, William Chalmers, Robert Jack, slightly. 44th: Privates J. White, dangerously; J. Walker, severely. 47th: Privates C. Mayo, slightly; T. Brumley, dangerously. 72nd: Corporal A. M'Alister, dangerously; Privates J. M'Donald, dangerously; Neil M'Donald, W. Chisholm, slightly. 79th: Sergeant J. M'Laren, slightly; Privates Peter Gray, Charles Howden, dangerously. 93rd: Privates David Ross, William Thomas, severely; Hugh M'Carthy, dangerously; James Scully, slightly. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private George Finch, severely. Royal Artillery: Gunner Samuel Rathwell, slightly.

Aug. 14.—2nd Battalion 1st Foot: Privates John Harrison, William Patterson, slightly. 4th Foot: Private George Irving, dangerously. 7th: Privates Martin Kinsell, James Brown, slightly. 14th: Privates James Fieldsend, dangerously; Thomas Denningan, Martin Crane, severely; James Hughes, John Connors, slightly. 17th: Private Henry Estworthy, severely. 19th: Privates Jeremiah Collins, dangerously; Owen Sullivan, severely; James Armstrong, slightly. 31st: Private Patrick Holmes, severely. 39th: Private William Wright, slightly. 44th: Private James Dixon, slightly. 47th: Lance-Corporal Michael Glynn, slightly. 48th: Private William Halliwell, severely. 49th: Privates Thomas Gallagher, severely; Saunders Hamill, Thomas Duffy, slightly. 55th: Private John M'Naughten, dangerously. 57th: Private John Hardgrave, slightly. 77th: Sergeants George Stone, severely; William Kirk, slightly; Privates Daniel Owens, dangerously; Thomas Warner, William Elderkin, severely. 88th: Corporal Timothy Fahey, dangerously; Privates Patrick Murphy, dangerously; Thomas Platten, James Quin, severely; William Whitehead, Michael Russell, slightly. 90th: Corporal James Heritage, slightly; Private Joseph Tibb, severely. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Privates James Macdonnell, dangerously; Matthew Cooper, Henry Herbert, Arthur French, severely.

Aug. 15.—3rd Foot: Privates T. M'Grath, Andrew Stewart, Thomas Puroell, John Green, slightly. 9th: Private Thomas Hagan, severely. 20th: Corporal Jacob Smith, slightly. 23rd: Privates Dennis M'Coughall, Jeremiah Conway, Robert Hainstock, William Millar, severely. 33rd: Private Charles Ray, slightly. 41st: Private Timothy Cashman, slightly. 4th: Lance-Sergeant Stephen White, slightly. 40th: Private William Howe, severely. 48th: Sergeant John Robinson, severely; Privates George Parker, severely; William Knight, slightly. 63rd: Privates Daniel Keating, Joseph M'Loughlin, slightly. 77th: Privates John W. Wright, slightly; William Lennox, G. Slater, severely. 90th: Private Andrew M'Dogle, severely. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Privates Richard Mielke, James Ellis, severely. Royal Artillery: Acting Bombardier John Grant, slightly; Gunner Thomas Hannes, severely. Aug. 16.—3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Privates William Gumble, severely; Privates William Hickling, Thomas Platt, Moses Fletcher, John Catton, Charles Higginson, slightly. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Privates Frederick Lewis, Henry Hurron, slightly. 3rd Foot: Private William Thomas, slightly. 4th: Private Patrick Martin, slightly. 9th: Privates Daniel Sullivan, George Martin, severely. 18th: Private Terence Smyth, dangerously. 24th: Private Thomas M'Chesna, slightly. 20th: Privates Thomas Closs, John Rodger, William M'Chesna, slightly. 31st: Private Matthew Perrin, Michael Ryan, Peter M'Grath, Edward Neill, James Shaw, slightly; Jesse Lockhurst, Patrick Murphy, severely. 39th: Privates George Jones, Samuel Hunter, slightly. 41st: Privates William Banbury, Maurice Brennan, Robert Bunly, John Byrne, slightly. 42nd: Privates James G'Christ, dangerously; Hugh Connell, severely; Robert Brown, James Jack, slightly. 47th: Private Thomas Sweeney, severely; James Gorman, dangerously. 48th: Private Irvine Forsyth, severely. 55th: Private John Kenny, severely. 68th: Private John Biley, dangerously. 72nd: Private George M'Mullan, slightly. 79th: Private Peter Brodie, slightly. 89th: Corporal William Hinchey, slightly. 93rd: Privates William Urquhart, dangerously; John Moodie, severely. 95th: Privates Thomas Cooper, severely; John Harris, slightly.

MISSING.—19th Foot: Corporal James Dawson.

A LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE ROYAL NAVAL BRIGADE, 17TH AUGUST.

KILLED.—Commander Lacon U. Hammet, Albion; Richard Blythe, leading seaman, Rodney; Henry Wackerall, ord., Rodney; William Barry, A.B. Albion.
WOUNDED.—John Gregg, A.B. London; mortally (since dead); Edward Leis, ord., Queen, severely; George Moore, ord., Queen, slightly; Fennessy Ayres, ord., Queen, slightly; James Young, A.B. Rodney, slightly; John Carmichael, A.B. Rodney, slightly; William Calvo, A.B. Rodney, severely; James Holmes, A.B. Rodney, severely; John Collins, A.B. Rodney, severely; John Daly, A.B. Albion, severely; Nathaniel Ryder, A.B. Albion, severely; William Glen, A.B. Albion, slightly; Henry Fomey, A.B. Albion, slightly; Mr. F. R. Llewellyn, Second Master, Queen, slightly; Francis Cassidy, captain mainop, London, slightly; William Trace, ord., London, slightly; George Smith, captain foretop, London, severely; John M'Carthy, ord., London, severely.
CONTUSED.—Thomas Stack, A.B., Rodney, slightly.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR WILLIAM A. CHATTERTON, BART.



SIR WILLIAM ABRAHAM CHATTERTON, second Baronet, of Castle Mahon, county Cork, was the elder son of Sir Charles Chatterton, the first Baronet, a Sergeant-at-Law and Keeper of the State Papers in Ireland, and was born the 6th August, 1787; he succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father, the 9th April, 1806. He married, the 3rd August, 1824, Henrietta Georgina, only child of the Rev. Lascelles Iremonger, Prebendary of Winchester, and niece of Lord Gumbler. Sir William Abraham Chatterton died on the 7th ult., at Rollspark, Essex; and, as he has left no issue, he is succeeded in the title and estates by his only brother, Major-General James Charles Chatterton, K.H., late of the 4th Irish Dragoon Guards, and at present commanding the Limerick district. Major-General (now Sir James) Chatterton, the third Baronet, was at Waterloo, and for some time represented the city of Cork in Parliament.

SIR RICHARD BOURKE, K.C.B.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR RICHARD BOURKE, K.C.B., of Thornfield, in the county of



Limerick, one of the most distinguished military officers of his time, was a descendant of the Bourkes of Dromsally, in Limerick, and the son of John Bourke, Esq., of the same county. He was born the 4th of May, 1777; and entered the British Army in 1798, as Ensign in the 1st Foot. His subsequent long and active career was marked by great energy, ability, and practical utility. In 1799 Richard Bourke served with his regiment in Holland at the Helder, and was there severely wounded in the face, after having valorously participated in the actions of the 27th of August, the 10th and 19th of September, and the 2nd and 6th of October. On his recovery he was placed on the Staff in England, and was for a short period Superintendent of the Military College at Marlow. In 1806 he was appointed Quartermaster-General in South America, and was present at the actions of the 19th and 20th of January, 1807, at the siege and storming of Montevideo, and in the expedition against Buenos Ayres. He also served with the British army in the Peninsula in 1809, 1812, 1813, and 1814. In 1825 he commenced that portion of his public service which has even outshone his military distinction, and made his name for ever famous in the annals of the Cape and of Australia: in that year he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the eastern district of the Cape of Good Hope. There, with singular talent, for four years he conducted the government and preserved the peace of the colony. In 1831 he was appointed Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, which he held up to December, 1837. With his wise administration in New South Wales the prosperity of the colony may be said to have begun. He it was who first drew the serious attention of the mother country to these lands of mighty promise, and induced the inhabitants to that system of industry and enterprise which is likely to eventually make a mighty empire of the place. His statue at Sydney, and his name being given to an Australian county, mark the estimation of the colony for what he did so effectively for its future greatness. He was knighted and created a C.B. in 1835, in consideration of his eminent military and civil services. Sir Richard resigned his government in 1837, and then obtained the Colonelcy of the 64th Regiment, which he held till his death. He became a Major-General the 19th July, 1821; a Lieutenant-General the 10th January; and a General the 11th November, 1851.

Sir Richard Bourke was in his early youth a frequent visitor at the seat at Beaconsfield of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, with whom he claimed relationship, and his name appears as one of the witnesses of the great orator's will. Sir Richard, a few years ago, in conjunction with Lord Fitzwilliam, edited a very popular collection of the "Correspondence of Edmund Burke," which has gone through two editions.

Sir Richard Bourke married, in 1800, Elizabeth Jane, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke's intimate friend and associate, John Bourke, Esq., of Carshalton, Surrey, Receiver-General of the Land-tax for the county of Middlesex; and by this lady, who died at Paramatta, New South Wales, the 7th May, 1832, and was interred there, he leaves issue two sons and three daughters: of the latter, the eldest is wife of Dudley Montagu Percival, Esq., fourth son of the Minister Percival; the second is married to Edward Deas Thompson, Esq., Colonial Secretary, New South Wales; and the third is married to the Rev. John Jebb, eldest son of the late Judge Jebb.

Sir Richard Bourke's demise occurred on the 12th ult., at his seat Thornfield, in the county of Limerick.

MAJOR-GENERAL TORRENS.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY TORRENS, the Queen's Military Commissioner to the Court of the Tulleries, was the second son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., by his wife Sarah, daughter of Colonel Patton, Governor of St. Helena. He was born in 1809. He was at an early age page to George IV.; and, after receiving his education at Sandhurst, obtained his commission as Ensign and Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards in April, 1825, and remained some years in that regiment (in which he was Adjutant from 1829 to 1838), until he exchanged into the 23rd (the Royal Welsh Fusiliers), of which he obtained the command in 1841. He served with that corps during the rebellion in Canada, and subsequently in the West Indies, where he was given the Lieutenant-Governorship of St. Lucia. In 1851 he retired from the command of the 23rd Regiment; and in January, 1853, proceeded with the Commission to investigate the military economy of the armies of France, Austria, and Prussia. On his return he was appointed Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Fourth Division, commanded by Sir Geo. Cathcart. He arrived at Varna just before the embarkation for the Crimea, and was at the Alma. At Balaklava he was at the head of his brigade, and acted in support of the cavalry; his brigade recaptured two redoubts previously taken by the enemy. At the battle of Inkerman that Torrens, while charging with the 68th, received a severe wound at the same time Sir George Cathcart was slain. In consequence he returned to this country in December last, and on his recovery he was again placed on the staff as Deputy Quartermaster-General, and about six weeks back was sent to Paris as Queen's Commissioner. He died there on the 25th ult., and on the 27th following was interred at Père la Chaise. Sir A. Torrens became a Colonel the 11th Nov., 1851, and Major-General the 12th Dec., 1854. At the recent Chapter of the Bath he was nominated a Knight Commander of that Order.

WILLS.—The will of Admiral Sir John Acworth Ommanney, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Devonport, was proved in London under £25,000 personalty; Rear-Admiral Sir William Edward Parry, Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, £7000 personalty; Henry John Shepherd, Esq., Hyde-park-terrace, and Rose-hill, Berks, £35,000; John Walker Anderson, Esq., Hamburg merchant, £20,000; Miss Ellen Langton, of Folkestone, £8000, and has bequeathed to each of the following institutions a legacy of £100, viz.:—The Church Missionary, Pastoral Aid, Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Irish Church Missions, and the British and Foreign Bible Society.

At Fawcett's foundry, Liverpool, mortars of large size are being cast, and the shells and the mortars are said to be superior to those supplied from other places. The mortars are all proved by hydraulic pressure before they leave the foundry. One of the engineers at Fawcett's has made an important discovery in the construction of a shell, and the Admiralty and the War-office are delighted with the improvement. The shell is cast very thin, and lined inside in a way (which is a secret) to resist the influence of molten iron. With molten iron the shell is to be filled, and, while in a fluid state, fired. Each shell will contain 50 lb. of iron, in a state of fusion; and, where the shell falls, destruction extends around, if on damp ground no man can live within fifty yards of it. The filling of each shell will take twenty-five minutes, and there will be no difficulty, in ship or trenches, in preparing the molten metal. In ancient times forts were defended by pouring molten lead on the besiegers; now, we shall project the molten metal upon the besieged.

PRELIMINARY measures have been adopted for founding in Edinburgh a "Scottish Meteorological Society." The Duke of Argyll is the provisional president, and Mr. A. K. Johnston the honorary secretary.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—THE FIREWORKS AT VERSAILLES.—(SEE PAGE 258.)

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

HER MAJESTY has left golden opinions behind her. On all sides the English visitor is stopped to listen to rhapsodies on the graces, the virtues, but above all, the domestic qualities, of his Sovereign. "Bonne mère de famille" is the universal title by which Queen Victoria has become known to the people of France. The French papers have dwelt upon this title with particular emphasis; and the Parisians have been treated to descriptions of the Queen of a great nation occupying her leisure moments in reading the daily letters she received from her children. The delight with which our neighbours contemplate this maternal devotion proves that they have a tendency to imitate that domesticity which is the most peculiar feature of the British nation. Indeed, "home" is becoming a French word; just as "comfortable" has been transplanted to Paris and become the rage—leading enterprising tradesmen to advertise "comfortable pastry," and literary men to write a "comfortable review." "Le home" is now advancing to public favour—may that which it represents also grow, and become a presence among our lively allies! Turning from her Majesty's popularity as a mother, we may add that Parisian ladies have been very busy with the Royal bonnets, the general opinion being that they were not perfect specimens of millinery. A toilet as simple as that generally adopted by the Queen could hardly please a people who are now conspicuous for over-ornament in dress; who trim flounces with feathers, and would hardly think Messrs. Halphen's Star of the South an extravagant shawl-pin. From her Majesty we turn to Prince Albert, who has returned to England, carrying off thousands of female hearts. On all sides new epithets are evinced to describe his figure and the expression of his face. He is "doux," "charmant," of course "noble," "plein de bonté." "A man with that expression," said an excited Frenchman to me as the Prince passed, "must be a good man." Of the Prince of Wales stories float about everywhere; but their general tendency appears to be to connect his name with that of the Emperor. Thus we have anecdotes of the lively conversation that went forward between the Emperor and the Prince in the gardens of the Elysées while the Queen and Prince Albert were receiving the Corps Diplomatique on the return of the Courts from the Universal Exhibition of Fine Arts. The Emperor was enjoying his cigar while he laughed with the young heir-apparent. The subsequent drive of the Emperor and Prince of Wales, alone, through the streets of Paris—the Emperor driving—is a subject of conversation even now in every café. It is generally allowed to be a clever move; and of course all kinds of political meanings are attached to it. Another point of gossip, having reference to the visit to the Little Trianon, is in extensive circulation—although, I believe, it has not yet been made public. It appears that the Emperor had reserved a surprise for her Majesty in the boudoir of Marie Antoinette. The two Sovereigns entered this interesting building alone; and, when her Majesty was seated, her Imperial host informed her that he had ordered Marie Antoinette's old furniture to be recovered from the Garde Meuble, and restored to the place it occupied during the unfortunate Queen's time. Here the two Sovereigns sat alone for some time in conversation. Another incident in the history of this memorable visit, with which the active tongues of Paris have been busy, is the pass-word given one morning at the gates of St. Cloud, viz.—"Villeneuve-Victoria;" Villeneuve having been the residence of their Imperial Majesties during the Queen's visit. It would be possible to fill columns with the anecdotes, rumours, &c., which float about Paris, at the present time, now that the festivities are over, and people are compelled to amuse themselves with recitals of the wonders that have lately been. With this preliminary gossip I resume my narrative of her Majesty's visit at the point where I concluded last week.

THE VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION.

On Wednesday, Aug. 22, her Majesty, accompanied by the Emperor and Prince Albert, paid her first visit to the Universal Exhibition. The time for closing my narrative, last week, having arrived while the Queen was on the point of leaving the Palace of Industry, I could not then afford to communicate to your readers many points of interest in the Royal and Imperial progress, which have hardly been touched upon by the press. The weather on the occasion of this first visit (as it has been, indeed, throughout the fêtes, with the exception of Friday evening, when her Majesty went to the Opéra Comique) was beautiful. The Champs Elysées were crowded; a guard of honour was stationed in front of the great northern entrance—within the arch of which a canopy of velvet and gold was stretched, that utterly destroyed the architectural beauty of the site, the finest part of the building. Under the windows of the Viscount de Rouville, and of the Imperial Commissioners, were folds of crimson velvet, emblazoned with the arms and initials of the Allied Sovereigns; over the money-takers' tents waved the popular orillammes! Within the inclosure rows of brilliantly green orange-trees, relieved the scene. Under the principal entrance, and along the avenue leading to the transept, a rich carpet was spread. At the Palace windows were elegantly-dressed ladies, and at the sides of the main entrance, rows of excited visitors might be seen hurrying into the building, having paid twenty-five francs for a season-ticket, expressly to see her Majesty, these tickets only being admissible on the occasion. To prove to your readers the interest people took in obtaining a glance at her Majesty, I may state a fact which I owe to the courtesy of the Viscount de Rouville, viz., that on the day of her Majesty's first visit, 1158 season tickets were sold at the doors.

The Royal party drew up at the principal entrance to the Palace, amid really hearty cries of "Vive la Reine!" a little past eleven o'clock. They were received here by Prince Napoleon, President of the Imperial Commission; M. Fould, Minister of State; the members of the Imperial Commission, accompanied by M. Arles-Dufour, the Secretary-General; Mr. Henry Cole, C.B.; Mr. Redgrave, and Captain Powke, of the English Commission, Baron Rothschild, of the Austrian Commission, &c. The party consisted of her Majesty the Queen—who entered the Building, between banks of splendid flowers, leaning upon the arm of the Emperor, and was received by Prince Napoleon—Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales. The Emperor led his illustrious guests direct to the Transept, that they might examine the general effect of the building and its contents. To the left her Majesty perceived the majestic outline of the Dutch pulpit, Elkington and Mason's fine bronzes, Cain's bold eagles, and, towering beyond all, the great naval trophy of England, and the St. Gobain glass. To the right lay the great lighthouse, ornamented by Jerome; the great sheet of glass from Belgium, the gilt altars of France, the Austrian terra-cottas, and the Bohemian glass. Opposite the Royal party were the scanty contributions of the United States. After pausing here for some moments, the Emperor led the way to the right, past the brilliant series of nave-stalls covered with the bronzes, the jewellery, and millinery of Paris, to the bright display of the celebrated Froment-Meurice. Behind this stall run the courts devoted to the French bronzes, which, according to many, are the most remarkable series of contributions in the entire Exhibition. Having examined the fine series of contributions from Elkington, Mason, and Co.; some French furniture; the wonderful series of English ceramic manufactures, including those of Rose and Co., Copeland, and Wedgwood, the illustrious visitors paused, I believe a considerable time, before the stands of Messrs. Minton and Co. Here were two candelabra in Parian, etc., presented by the Emperor to her Majesty the Queen; and among other contributions likely to attract the Royal attention, Nieuwerkerke bust of the Empress in Parian, a facsimile of a toilet-service presented to her Majesty by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and some beautiful Majolica and Falissy ware. The Royal visitors next examined the contributions from Sheffield and Manchester, then crossed the Nave to the French department. Here, before the beautiful stall of printing, &c., exhibited by the Emperor's printer, M. Henri Plon, his Imperial Majesty was the first to notice a splendid expanse of white satin. Drawing towards M. Plon, his Majesty at once inquired whether this satin, upon which were verses to the Queen by Barthélemy, was intended for presentation to her Majesty. At this moment the Queen came up; whereupon the Emperor presented the verses, then directed the delighted printer to roll up the satin and give it to a member of the suite. From M. Plon's stall the Royal party proceeded past the splendid bronzes of Barbedienne, the furniture of Tahiti and Jeanselme, to the outer circle of the Panorama Building. Here the party were for some time engaged examining the wonderfully various furniture which fills it, including the splendid-carved buffets, and the Bordeaux bookcase; the French pianos, paperhangings, arms, cutlery, &c., which fill the space.

Hence the Royal way lay into the Panorama Building itself—upon the walls of which are the tapestries of Gobelins and Beauvais, and the carpets of Aubusson. The central point of attraction is the raised case, filled with the Crown jewels. Here are the jewels which have belonged to the State many years, the chief one being the Regent—a stone celebrated for its brilliancy. It now forms the apex of the crown destined to be worn by Napoleon III. Having examined these jewels, the Royal visitors paid attention to the Sèvres porcelain, including the portraits of the Emperor and Empress; and to the fine series of electro articles (including the service of one hundred covers made for the Emperor) contributed by Christofle and Co., of the Boulevards. Here the Queen bought a pretty tazza in oxidised silver. The way then lay to the Annexe; and, having taken some chocolate, the indefatigable visitors passed over the connecting bridge into the long Machinery and Raw Produce Gallery. The visit to this part of the Exhibition was, on this occasion, remarkably hurried. There was evidently no time to be lost, and the Royal party made rapidly for the eastern exit. Here the open carriages in waiting were drawn up; and the Queen and Emperor, with the Princes and Princesses, were rapidly driven off in them to lunch at the Tuileries. After lunch the illustrious party separated. The Queen went to the Embassy, and Prince Albert went to the Palais Royal to visit Prince Napoleon. On the return of her Majesty and the Prince to the Tuileries, the Emperor joined them, and all returned to St. Cloud to dinner. The day was wound up by the performance of the "Fils de Famille," by the actors of the Gymnase, assisted by M. Bressant, in the little theatre (about the size of the Strand) in the Château. Although the piece was excellently well played—Mlle. Laurentine, in the unavoidable absence of Madame Rose-Chéri, taking this lady's part—the performance went off coldly. The actors felt the restraint of the Court: there was no applause. The Queen laughed good-naturedly, and the Emperor alone applauded when the curtain fell.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION.

All Thursday morning the Queen and the Emperor and Empress remained at St. Cloud, resting from the fatigue of three days' incessant amusement; but the Prince Consort was up early, and on his way to the Universal Exhibition, in a char-à-banc, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn and Colonel Phipps. The Prince arrived, without escort, at the great northern entrance, where he was received by the Prince Napoleon, M. Fould, M. Le Play, Mr. Cole, and Mr. Redgrave. On this occasion his Royal Highness made a business-like examination of the buildings; chatting here and there with the people about him, with the Prince President at his side, or with the exhibitors. He minutely examined the contents of the Nave, and some of the side galleries; he made the entire tour of the outer circle of the Panorama Building; and then he ascended to the galleries, where he remained a long time. It was obvious that his Royal Highness had made up his mind to master the contents of the various buildings. Throughout this protracted visit, the crowd never inconvenienced his Royal Highness, as it had obstructed the Royal progress on the previous day; and the Prince may congratulate himself upon the opportunity thus afforded him of mastering the remarkable features of the Universal Exhibition, one so different in most respects, from that great gathering of the nations over which he presided. From the Exhibition the Prince proceeded to the Tuileries, where he joined the Queen and the Emperor.

THE LOUVRE.

The afternoon was spent in a hasty examination of the treasures of the Louvre. Hours only could be spent where days were needed. The illustrious party were received in the Louvre, as they entered it by the connecting gallery from the Tuileries, by M. Fould, Minister of State, the Count de Nieuwerkerke, Director of the Imperial Museums, and various gentlemen officially connected with the great collection of art, &c. In the course of the inspection the party arrived at a point where they could see the vast works going forward in the Place du Carrousel. Here a pause was made; and Napoleon III. could point with just pride to the grand results growing up here under his vigorous administration.

THE BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

But the great event of Thursday was the ball given by the City of Paris to the Queen of England. Never had the Hôtel de Ville been so splendidly prepared. And the general company presented a variety of costume worthy of the great occasion. Municipal silver contrasted with military gold; decorations sparkled upon every breast; plumes of feathers waved from under every arm; bouquets glowed in every female hand. The crimson carpets of the entrance-hall displayed thousands of the square envelopes in which the invitation tickets had been inclosed.

It was by the court of Louis XIV. that the Queen, leaning upon the arm of the Emperor, and followed by Prince Albert conducting the Princess Mathilde, Prince Napoleon and Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, ascended to the throne-room. I ventured into this room just before her Majesty's arrival. It was crowded from one end to the other with toilets and regimentals, varying from the gay Spanish dress to the sombre colours of the Chasseur. In the midst of the excited throng were the Arab Sheiks, splendid in white and scarlet. Although specially observed by everybody, their wonderful composure never deserted them for a minute. As for the heat, which resulted in fainting fits in many parts, the Arabs appeared to enjoy it. The Queen entered even this crowded room, without inconvenience, the visitors forcing themselves into denser masses to make a passage for the Royal cortège. Seats were arranged in rows at one extremity. Here, in the front row sat her Majesty, the Emperor, Prince Albert, the Princess Mathilde, and Prince Adalbert. On the second row were the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Cowley, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Alfred Paget, and other members of the Royal and Imperial suites. Here a few presentations unavoidably took place. But the heat was too intense for ceremonies, and so the celebrated Strauss at once tuned his band for the Quadrille of Honour, in which the Queen danced with the Emperor, and Prince Albert with the Princess Mathilde. The Princes Napoleon and Adalbert, with Lady Cowley and the Prefect's wife, also formed part of this quadrille. Here a word or two may be added on the Queen's dress, which consisted of white silk, covered with lace, embroidered with geranium flowers, &c., enriched at every possible point with diamonds. Both the Queen and the Emperor wore the riband of the Garter. It was remarked that her Majesty's manner was most gracious to all people who attracted her notice; and, among others, to Horace Vernet! There were no less than 8000 people present at this splendid entertainment. Her Majesty left by the staircase of honour about half-past eleven o'clock, returning at once to St. Cloud, amid the cheers of the thousands of people who lined the Rue de Rivoli. I am assured that no less than 57,000 applications for admission to this ball were sent into the Prefect.

SECOND VISIT TO THE EXPOSITION.

Having rapidly examined the points of historic interest, the party regained the carriage, and made their way back to Paris through the Quartier St. Antoine, of revolutionary notoriety, to meet the Queen, and pay a second visit to the Universal Exhibition. The preparations here made to receive the illustrious visitors for the last time effectually prevented her Majesty from the annoyances of a crowd, and as effectually prevented people who had paid a large sum for admission from seeing the Exhibition, even many hours before the Royal arrival.

I may remark that her Majesty and the Prince have made several purchases during their visits, including a bronze cast, executed by M. de Labrone, from "The Lion in Love" by M. de Geefs; and a fan, price £60, by Duvelloy, the painting upon which describes "The Thursdays of the Empress," representing her Imperial Majesty, as a child, distributing alms, according, it is said, to her infantile custom. I may add that the Emperor also presented an immense Sèvres vase to Prince Albert.

THE REVIEW.

On leaving the Exhibition the Queen, the Emperor and Empress, and the Prince proceeded to the grand review in the Champ de Mars. (See page 266.)

On Saturday morning the Royal guests, with their attentive host, set off for St. Germain, where a long day was spent by the illustrious party, who returned to St. Cloud, to prepare for

THE VERSAILLES FETE.

For weeks past the papers had been publishing paragraphs from day to day, describing points of splendour in the great festival. It was to surpass anything achieved by Louis XIV. The fountains were to pour forth streams of illuminated water; lamp-lighters were to produce a fairyland under the guidance of the Imperial architect. Accordingly, people who could not watch the Royal progress to the Hôtel de Ville—who had not been present at the review—who had not had the opportunity of seeing her Majesty at the Opéra—had made up their minds to be comforted for previous disappointments by the splendours of Versailles. Early on Saturday afternoon I went to the Paris station of the Versailles Railway, to proceed on my way to the scene of these wondrous festivities.

At Versailles the excitement was decidedly moderate; and had it not been for the Arab Sheiks, who promenaded in the town in their ball-dresses, and subsequently entered a café to dine, I should have imagined that I had reached the little town on a Sunday when the waters did not

play. The avenue leading from St. Cloud to the Palace was prettily decorated with flags; the only guardians along the kerbs being cocomerchants and vendors of gingerbread, who were playing their trade with commendable activity. At six o'clock we saw the crowds quietly pressed out of the park by a semicircle of soldiers. This unpleasant duty was so delicately and so ingeniously performed that the people retired generally with a laugh, after having in vain endeavoured to escape the vigilant eyes of the men. These crowds then pressed into the cafés of the town to await sunset.

While yet the western sky was red the crowds of people poured along the side of the palace, and turned towards the borders of the Lac des Suisses. Lights seemed to fly along the lines of architecture upon the palace; dragoons took up their position in a strong body before the entrance to the Cour d'Honneur; and lights began to glance from all the palace windows. From this beginning the illuminations, the crowd, and the excitement continued to increase; while endless lines of carriages approached the palace, set down ladies glittering with diamonds, and gentlemen blazing with orders; celebrities of all kinds, from Canrobert and Czartoryski to Horace Vernet and the Arab Sheiks, who entered the splendid halls of Louis Quatorze as calmly as they had scrambled up the dark little staircase of their restaurant an hour or two earlier.

About ten o'clock the grand apartments, blazing with the light of innumerable wax candles (said to have cost no less than 60,000 francs), displayed an unknown wealth of diamonds and glittering regimentals from every friendly nation—amid which, however, the red of the English army was the most frequent. It was amusing to notice many of the guests concentrating their exclusive attention upon the means of preserving a dignified equilibrium upon the polished floor; still more so to speculate upon the possibility of dancing in rooms where the guests were packed like oranges. The rooms, as the reader who has visited the State apartments of Versailles in the daytime may imagine, were magnificent, brilliantly lighted, and ornamented with flowers. The Hall of Mirrors was, of course, the point towards which every guest endeavoured to make his way—peeping over the diamond ornaments of a Duchess, or over the solid epaulets of a general. In the centre of this noble room were two sets of chairs, slightly elevated; upon which, in front, sat the Queen, the Emperor, the Empress, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal; the Prince of Wales standing by, dressed in tartan. The Queen and Empress were literally blazing with diamonds; the Princess Royal, on the contrary, was simple in her dress as a school-girl, having a white robe on, and a wreath of roses for her head-dress. The Queen and the Emperor, with the Prince Albert, Prince Adalbert, and the Princess Royal, formed the quadrille of honour, which was danced with great spirit. Later the Emperor waltzed with the Princess Royal; and praises of the dancing of the Prince of Wales were buzzed about. But turning from this, perhaps the finest ball-room in Europe, and its attractions, the guests presently thronged the windows, to see the fireworks go off beyond the Lake des Suisses. About the lake fairy boats were gliding with illuminated sails; and the banks were thronged by a dense mass of people, among which there arose a wild, hoarse murmur, as a cannon announced that the fireworks were about to be opened. Then into a deep blue sky flew innumerable rockets, like angry snakes, pouncing presently their jewelled heads into the hissing lake. Then bouquets rose into the air, then columns of fire like frosted silver arose to a great height, then came a pause—and then, from a dense mass of smoke that continually rolled in yellow masses before the silver moon, the faint outlines traced by a golden pencil grew upon the horizon. In a few minutes we recognised Windsor Castle. At this moment a distant band struck up the National Anthem! The delight of the tens of thousands of people assembled knew no bounds as this golden castle broke up into a glorious bouquet. The fireworks over, the crowds rushed to the railway station; the favoured people who had been stationed in the Orangery threaded its dark groves; while hundreds lingered about still to watch the gorgeous illuminations of the fountains and terrace before the grand apartments. A literal wall of variegated light, surmounted by the crown of England, inclosed the fountains, which reflected also tasteful figures represented by exquisitely-arranged lamps. Even trees were wonderfully imitated with little lanterns. But it is impossible to describe the grounds of Versailles as they appeared on this memorable night; just as it is impossible to convey to the reader, by printed words, a picture of the Champs Elysées on the 15th August, after sunset. I accordingly leave the task to the able hands of M. Gustave Doré. (See the large illustration upon the two preceding pages.)

The supper in the splendid theatre—with the Queen, the Emperor and Empress, Prince Albert, &c., supping in the Imperial box—the gold service sparkling in the flood of light—was a scene that will linger in the minds of all who witnessed it. Supper over, the Royal and Imperial guests soon departed, amid the cheers of the people still assembled outside the Palace, for St. Cloud. And then crowds of carriages began to move off; while those people who had travelled to Versailles in their Court dresses by the railway might be seen wandering about in a pitiable state of suspense between the possibility of sleeping in the town and that of getting to Paris. At last, people scrambled into any conveyance, or reached a late café, where the absence of horses was compensated by the presence of wine; and the train that left Versailles at seven o'clock on Sunday morning was that in which the last guests of the Emperor reached Paris.

THE DEPARTURE.

The above splendid fête, concluded the festivities held in honour of her Majesty's visit to Paris. Sunday was given up to rest; and on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, her Majesty started in a splendid State carriage drawn by eight horses, loaded with golden trappings—each horse held by a footman in gorgeous livery—for the terminus of the railway that would convey her to Boulogne, on her way home. The State carriage was preceded by a company of mounted Chasseurs, a brilliant staff (General Canrobert figuring among the Generals), the band of the Guides, squadrons of the Guides, the Cent Gardes; State carriages drawn by four horses, conveying the high officers and ladies of the Royal and Imperial households; a State carriage and six horses, in which the Prince of Wales, dressed in Highland garments, was the chief personage. In the State carriage with her Majesty were the Empress, the Emperor, and Prince Albert. As the cortège—the rear of which was brought up by the Cent Gardes—passed along the line of route, loud and hearty cheers were given for the Queen, which her Majesty acknowledged by very low bows and very gracious smiles, appearing to be highly delighted with the splendid pageant which concluded her visit. On all sides people were astonished; for this departure was a much more stately matter than the Royal entry. And thus, while the carpenters are at work the length of the Boulevards, hauling down flags, and carting away the wrecks of triumphal arches; while her Majesty is reviewing the troops at Boulogne, and the lamp-lighters of the port are preparing to send her Majesty away, at eleven o'clock at night, amid a splendid display of fireworks and torches, we bring our rapid chronicle of this most memorable visit to a conclusion.

BOULOGNE AND THE VOYAGE HOME.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, the special train left the station for Boulogne, and arrived there at five, when her Majesty was conducted by the Emperor to the hotel where rooms were prepared. A review of the troops took place shortly afterwards on the Sands, and the Queen returned to the hotel soon after eight o'clock. At a few minutes past eleven the Emperor conducted her Majesty on board the Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, amid the roaring of cannon and a blaze of fireworks from the cliffs. The most cordial adieus were exchanged between her Majesty and the Emperor. The magnificence of the scene was considerably increased by a brilliant display of flambeaux, which were held by soldiers, who formed a line for a considerable distance, upon the heights on both sides of the river. The town was beautifully illuminated, particularly the houses in the leading streets, and the public buildings. As the Royal yacht receded from the shore, a continuous firing of rockets and *feu-d'artifice* was kept up. Her Majesty was favoured by the most beautiful weather.

The full moon shone during the night with the greatest brilliancy, and the wind almost sank to a calm, whilst the sun rose on Tuesday morning in unclouded beauty. Circumstances more conducive to an agreeable voyage could not have occurred. The Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* was followed by the *Osborne*, the old yacht, and the *Vivid* steam despatch vessel, the *Fairy*, tender to the yacht, and the *Trinity* steam-yacht. At half-past seven the hull of the Royal yacht became visible at Portsmouth, and at ten minutes past eight she passed the Nab. On passing through Spithead, a few minutes later, the garrison battery at Portsmouth fired a Royal salute, announcing the Queen's return. The Royal yacht arrived off Osborne at about a quarter to nine. At ten her Majesty landed and proceeded to the Palace.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE BALL AT THE HÔTEL DE VILLE is described above; as are also THE FIREWORKS AT VERSAILLES.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE EXPOSITION DES BEAUX-ARTS was fully described in our Journal of last week, pp. 230 and 243. The Pavilion is a temporary building devoted to the annual exhibition of the works of

living artists. It has a concave façade, with seven entrances, and pedimented abutments, the whole decorated in a tasteful style; its existence is likely to be protracted until the completion of the new rooms in the Louvre.

THE PROCESSION ON THE BOULEVARDS is described at page 266.

THE FRENCH GUIDES took a prominent part in the recent Imperial reception, more especially in the Grand State Procession on Monday, which we shall engrave next week. The Guides are a fine Cavalry regiment; their uniform closely resembles that worn by the English Hussar, but is divested of the pelisse.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE CITY OF PARIS.

Her Majesty has expressed to the Prefect of the Seine, through Lord Clarendon, her Majesty's sentiments on the occasion of the reception given her by the City of Paris. The following is Lord Clarendon's letter:—

St. Cloud, Aug. 24, 1855.

Monsieur le Préfet,—The Queen orders me to express to you and the municipal corps her sincere thanks for the fête given to her yesterday. The magnificence of the arrangements, the splendour of the edifice, and the courtesy of the numerous guests, have made an indelible impression on the mind of the Queen, and they will always be present to her memory as one of the most agreeable incidents of her visit to Paris.

In replying to the address which the Queen received with so much satisfaction from the municipal corps, her Majesty has assured you, Monsieur le Préfet, that she could never forget the reception given to her by the inhabitants of Paris. She also desires here to renew the assurance of her deep gratitude for the very kind feelings she has everywhere met with during her passage, when visiting with her illustrious ally and friend, the numerous edifices in which are collected in such profusion memorials attesting the success of the French nation in art, sciences, and war.

But the satisfaction and gratitude of the Queen are enhanced by the conviction that her own subjects take part in the benevolent manifestations of which she has been the object. She sees in them the ratification given by France to the alliance now existing, not merely between the two Sovereigns, but between the peoples of the two countries. She is convinced that the two nations, who have learned mutually to appreciate each other in a war undertaken for a cause both just and equitable, and who are now no longer rivals, save for attaining the object they desire in common, will always remain united by the bonds of interests henceforth become inseparable. This union has been the ardent wish formed in the heart of the Queen, and her visit to the magnificent capital of France has inspired her Majesty with a profound personal interest in the welfare of this great nation.

I profit by this opportunity to offer to you, Monsieur le Préfet, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

CLARENDON.

A BRITISH GROWL.

I AM more than ever convinced that England and the English were made for each other. I am almost ashamed to own it, but, like a great many other fools, I went to Paris during the visit of the Queen, and glad enough I am to find myself again in Bedford-row. I have spent a great sum of money, lost a great deal of time, and damaged an excellent temper, and I am determined to have my grumble. My cry is, England for Englishmen, and he is a fool that leaves it as I did. I will say nothing of the horrors of the middle passage between Folkestone and the French coast, except that I wish to ask if any one was ever annoyed by sea-sickness in the British half of the Channel? Certainly not. It is not until you get into French waters that you are seriously troubled by that most horrible of sensations. Very true that in returning the effect is reversed; but then you have been in France, living upon all sorts of strange messes, which fully accounts for the nausea you experience. You land—what can be more annoying to a free-born Englishman than the way you are marched on by those *douans*. I think they call them. I know nothing of the language, and mean never to learn it. It is true that we have a Custom-house on our side of the water; but then you are not indecently hurried through that, having generally an hour or so to wait for your luggage, which gives you time to recover yourself after the torture you have undergone on board the steamer. The journey to Paris by rail is positively aggravating. Five minutes' stoppage here; five minutes' stoppage there; and full twenty minutes allowed for dinner at Amiens! Why, it's as bad as the old coaching times. I would not encourage such proceedings, and took a biscuit only and a pint bottle of Bass (I did know what *that* was made of). Give me railway travelling in England—forty miles an hour, and three spoonfuls of hot soup in a day's journey. When you arrived at Paris, what was it? Granted, it was gay enough, with its million bright-coloured flags, triumphal arches, flowers, evergreens, statues, and smart soldiery. What of that? What were the flags?—Cotton. The triumphal arches?—Painted boards. The flowers?—Artificial. The statues?—Plaster of Paris. The soldiers?—Policemen. Should we have done so? No, of course not. We should have hauled up some time-stained union-jacks on the flag-staves of our church steeples, set the bells a ringing, and given the whole of the police new Berlin gloves.

Then this *Exposition* as they call it (why could they not call it *Exhibition* as we did)? The building is large and imposing enough; but, as I was sure that the contents could not equal ours of 1851, I did not trouble myself to inspect it. I went to see the pictures, and very grateful the artists ought to be to the Hanging Committee, whoever they may be; for all the pictures (and I forget how many acres there are of them) are hung in such a capital light that you see every defect of the paintings. As to their public buildings, statues, monuments, *Places*, of which we have heard so much—they have nothing to compare with our National Gallery, or Buckingham Palace or St. James's ditto, or Trafalgar-square (contrast that with the *Place de la Concorde*!), George III., in Cockspur-street; or William IV., in the City; or the Duke of Wellington, on Grosvenor Gate. I see some of the English papers have written a great deal about Paris improvements—the Rue Rivoli, for instance. What is it? A mere street about ten times as long as Regent-street; and they have been three years building it! Why, we are to have London drained, and the Thames made wholesome, in five. The Thames naturally suggests the Seine, the river which runs through Paris. I own that it is perfectly clear; but what use do they make of it? Do they employ it to boil bones and offal, or purify gas, or assist in dye-works, or to drain the city? No, they actually drink it, and reserve part of the river for baths and swimming-schools. Hear that, O Puddledockians!

Every Englishman visiting Paris must be struck by the various modes of employing the fairer part of creation. You find women serving behind the counters of nearly every trade in the "London Directory." What the father or husband makes, the daughter or wife sells; and all affect—I say affect—to appear cheerful and contented. Is it not perfectly unnatural to employ women in such ways? They were never intended to take part in the active duties of life; they are to

Suckle fools, and chronicle small-beer;

or to dawdle away their lives, or mope in idle solitude, if they have those who are willing and able to provide them with the means of existence. If not, in England at least, women have the needle or domestic servitude to depend upon, and we all know how productive those pursuits are; and I do not believe that there would be less vice and misery, as some suppose, if there were more ways open to women of gaining an honest living. I say nothing of governesses, because they are generally overpaid and underworked, and—over-estimated, if one may judge by the advertisements in the newspapers.

The labouring population are certainly more sober and cheerful than ours. So they ought to be. They have so many holidays that they are not required, like the English workman, to crowd as much enjoyment as possible into one day, and so commit excess because the opportunity is rare. Besides, a French workman is weak enough to make his wife and children companions of his pleasure; and they dance and sing in the open air, not having the advantages of warm and well-filled taprooms, whence our women are very properly excluded. There are people in England insane enough to contend for more holidays for the people, and are desirous to give them the same opportunity as the French for contemplating the beautiful in art and nature. Let the advocates of such changes be warned in time. The revenue is none too large at present; and, depend upon it, that whenever the day arrives that the labouring man has other resources than the public-house, the Excise receipts will be seriously lessened.

There are many cheap amusements in Paris to which the lower orders have access, and though some, such as the *cafés chantants*, are in the public thoroughfare, use has made the people tolerant, and nothing is ever done to disturb the harmony of the evening. Fancy a dozen elegantly-dressed women of good musical abilities seated in a large orchestra in the Regent's-park. Do not you think that some of our fellow-subjects would be disposed to display the national wit, called "chaff," at the expense of the fair vocalists? No doubt of it; though, in time, they might be taught to respect those who were employed to afford them a rational pleasure.

I have nothing to say against the French theatres: the actors are not quite so good as our own, and the appointments are extravagant—perhaps appropriate to the occasion. As to the dramas I am ready to admit their

superiority over the sober productions of our dreary old dramatists, or still more dull modern ones. There is in most of the French dramas such lively intrigue, such improbable incident, such glozing over of vice that the most modest mind may be corrupted without knowing it.

I say again, England for the English. Let us bulldoggedly stick to our own way of doing things. Let us do as our fathers did before us. Believe roast-beef and plum-pudding to be the food of the gods, and that the temple of wisdom is the Bank of England.

JAMES BULL.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DEREVON; M. P.; MAJOR; J. P., Guernsey; ANDRE, Havre.—Your solution of the two-move Problem is correct.

A SUBSCRIBER, Shrewsbury; C. W., M.P.; and others.—We have just received a communication from Herr C. Bayer, of Vienna, expressing much regret that, by an inadvertence on his part, the Problem No. 533 was wrongly described on the diagram forwarded to us. As this Problem is too good to be lost, we shall give it, according to the author's amended copy, among our Enigmas.

CHURCH, Ruis; C. W.; RETREAT; J. F. C.; R. B., Jun.—They shall be examined, and reported on next week.

TURKIN.—See "The Chess-Players' Handbook," page 25.

OLDANIEL; ANDERSON; and others.—You appear to have overlooked the correction of Problem 598, which appeared in the following paper (Aug. 11th).

AN OLD ENIGMA.—There has been a great increase of third and fourth rate players of late years, but a serious falling off of the higher grades. Mr. Penn, in his entertaining little book, called "Maxims and Hints for Anglers and Chess Players," expresses an opinion that, at the time he wrote (some twenty years ago), there were not forty players in all England to whom a first-rate could not give the odds of a Rook. This certainly could not be said now; but we believe it might be safely asserted that there are not above three players, if so many, in the United Kingdom to whom a first-rate player like La Bourdonnais could not give the Pawn and two moves and win without much difficulty.

F. W., Bristol.—If, in the opening you cite, Black at his 4th move take Pawn with Pawn, White can advantageously play the King's Pawn to King's 5th.

M. N., Gloucester.—The match commenced at the Leamington gathering between Worcester and Birmingham has terminated in favour of the former club. That between Manchester and Oxford is still pending, each having scored one game.

ST. DENIS.—No, we are not surprised. The player named was much superior to any France has since produced; but he left the course, and in Chess, as in everything else—

"To have done, is to hang
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail,
In monumental mockery."

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 600 by J. S., Pickwick, André, Havre; C. W., The Fiddler, A. M., Chiruz, Ruis, Retreat, J. P., Guernsey; Dervon, Anderson, are correct.

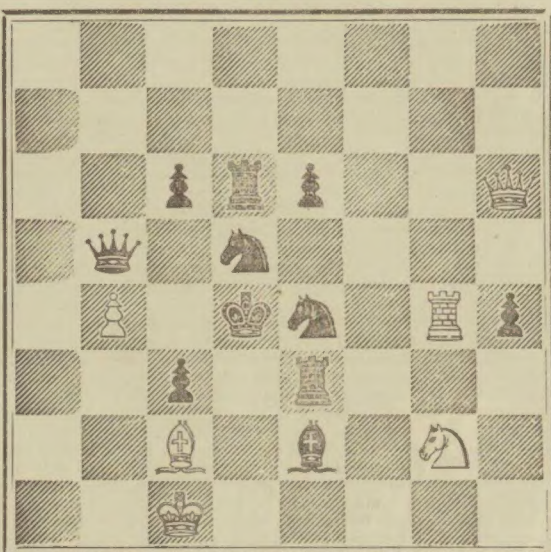
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 601 by Alpha, Dervon, J. S., Falmouth; T. J., Hanwell; Courtois, F. R., Norwich; (G. S.), Excelsior, F. G., Wells; W. Z., Anderson, Fiddler, W. H. H., Exon, Doublouze, J. P., Guernsey; M. D. P., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by J. P., Dervon, C. W., Tumkin, Simon, D. D., R. R., F. N., G. P., A. Z., Beta, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 602.

By HENRY TURTON, Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing, checkmates in five moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The principal feature of next week's racing is the Warwick Meeting, with its Leamington Stakes on Tuesday, and its Cup on Wednesday, as well as some twelve other races in the two days' programme. On Monday small meetings will be held at Eccles, Cheshire, and Sunderland; and on Monday and Tuesday at Hartlepool. Wilmslow stands for Tuesday; Totnes and Bridgetown, and Weymouth, for Wednesday; Rochester and Chatham, the Western Meeting, and the revived one at Stockton-on-Tees (which held its own well in the days when the "black and pink stripes" of Raby were seen in front), for Thursday and Friday; while Thursday will furnish the cockneys with a merry little tryst at Barnet, which can boast of a hurdle race, two flat races, and "The Welshman's Race for a Saddle." The hard-worked Hospodar is in one or two handicap stakes at Stockton; and Roxana (half-sister to Wild Dayrell) is also in a two-year-old race there. This latter horse made child's-play of Oulston at York; and the latter looked very fine-drawn, and little calculated for the high-pressure of a St. Leger race, under eight stone seven! Rifleman defeated Fandango, who made a desperate effort to cut him down so cleverly in the Great Yorkshire Stakes, that "the Squire" and the public (including Nat) look on his St. Leger laurels as gathered already. The York Meeting gave us a glimpse of a great many St. Leger candidates (although the Clementina colt was not allowed to start), and was wound up by a brilliant "bit" on the part of Job Marson, which sent the Tykes into ecstasies. Aldcroft had completely defeated him on the Ellerdale colt, and was winning the Colt Sapling Stakes, "hands down," when Job, who was on the outside, gave Gildert a slight pull, and, as a forlorn hope, actually darted in between his opponent and the rails, and got to his head so instantaneously, that it was all Aldcroft could do by severe whipping to save the race. We never saw such a dashing piece of horsemanship.

Widens's score at Sheffield, which had reached 132 when we last heard of it, is one of the "great facts" of cricketing annals, and will go down side by side in the records of the season, with the Militia Eleven, who were got out lately with an "0" score. The list of great matches is not yet exhausted. All England play Seventeen of Nottingham Forest district on Monday, and the Men of Leeds on Thursday. The U. A. E. have a blank week of it, but they have five more Twenty-twos to meet before they lay down their well-worn willows for the season.

The horse-racing yachtsmen are beginning to turn to "the white shores" again; but the list of regattas and matches to come furnishes materials of sport to the more enthusiastic for at least another month. On Monday the Richmond crew and Kelly's crew row the Thames Regatta Course, and Wentzell's Annual Regatta is held on the same day. "Gravesend and Milton" have fixed theirs for Tuesday; and the Birkenhead Model Yacht Club sail their £50 Challenge Cup Race on Wednesday.

ABINGDON RACES.—TUESDAY.

Old Berkshire Hunt Stakes.—Banstead, 1. William Rufus, 2. Berkshire Stakes.—Robgill, 1. Diana, 2. Abingdon Stakes.—Vulcan, 1. Englemere, 2. The Ladies' Plate did not fill.

DERBY RACES.—TUESDAY.

Maiden Plate.—Fanny Gray, 1. Cigarette, 2. Grand Stand Stakes.—Harriott walked over. Tradesmen's Plate.—Saucebox, 1. Gamelad, 2. Derwent Stakes.—Sacrifice filly, 1. Emma, 2. Foal Stakes.—Berezina, 1. Gamelass filly, 2.

RADCLIFFE RACES.—TUESDAY.

Bury Purse.—Pera, 1. Queen of England, 2. Stewards' Cup.—Haxby, 1. Yorkshire Grey, 2. Radcliffe Handicap Plate.—Pera, 1. Syren, 2.

PHOTOGRAPHS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace has lately received an additional attraction in the shape of a "Crimean Court," furnished with models, charts, and pictures of the seat of war. A number of relics from the field of battle have been deposited in the room. Among the collection are several copies of pictures of wounded officers and other distinguished individuals, which Mr. Mayall has had the honour of taking for her Majesty.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has authorised the municipal authorities of Paris to give her name to the new line of communication opened between the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville and the Place du Châtelet.

His Imperial Highness Prince Jerome (says the *Moniteur*) went on Sunday at two o'clock to the Palace of St. Cloud, to present his homage to her Majesty the Queen of England.

We hear that by desire, and at the expense of the Queen, her Majesty's domestics are to proceed to Paris, to see the Exhibition.

The King of Prussia has renounced the idea of his journey to Königsberg, in consequence of the appearance of cholera in that city.

The Countess de Neuilly and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and family have left Beaumaris for Claremont, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Princess Salerne, and suite, for Orleans-house, Twickenham.

It is now said that the King of Sardinia, whose expected visit to Paris was postponed, will arrive on the 15th inst.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, it is expected, will attend on her Majesty on her journey to Scotland, and, shortly before the Queen's return, will proceed to his seat in Northumberland, to pass a few weeks, and will then come to town for the autumn.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria were to remain at Laxenbourg to the end of August, and then only go for a very short time to Ischl; thence the Emperor will join in a chamois hunt at Berchtesgaden, to which he has been invited, and will leave afterwards for Italy with the Empress.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte has arrived in London from Paris, whither he had gone for the purpose of paying his respects on the occasion of the fête of his cousin the Emperor of the French.

The King of Wurtemberg is travelling in Switzerland, under the name of Count de Teck. He intends going by Zurich, Lucerne, and Berne, to Interlaken.

It is rumoured that the Marquis of Clanricarde will be the new Postmaster-General.

The King of Portugal arrived at Lisbon on the 14th ult., and was very cordially received by the people.

Prince Wilhelm of Orange is at Malta, and proposes visiting the principal ports of Sicily next week.

Cardinal Viale Prela, the Papal nuncio, has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Robert Lowe to be her Majesty's Paymaster-General.

The King of Piedmont admitted to a private audience, on the 19th ult., the Hon. General Percy, who is charged with the organisation of the Anglo-Italian Legion.

On Sunday last the Princess, wife of Don Miguel, gave birth to a daughter, in the Palace of Heubach, in Germany.

Lady John Russell is not so seriously ill as was represented and her Ladyship's condition excites no alarm.

The Duke of Modena arrived on the 18th ult. in his capital, from his country residence at Pavullo, and visited the cholera hospitals, where he addressed words of encouragement and consolation to the patients.

At the last meeting of the Imperial and Central Horticultural Society of France, Sir W. Hooker, Dr. Forbes Royle, Mr. G. Benthams, and Mr. Wentworth Dilke, the deputation from the Horticultural Society of England, were elected corresponding members.

Permission has been given to a number of gentlemen, with Baron Rothschild at their head, to form a company for the supply of the different towns in the Austrian empire with gas.

The formal ceremony of inauguration of the statue of the late Sir Robert Peel took place in Birmingham on Monday morning in the presence of at least 15,000 persons—as many, in fact, as could find standing places near the spot.

The Archduke Karl Ludwig, the newly-appointed Governor of Tyrol, has arrived in Vienna from Lemberg. He has taken up his residence at Schonbrun.

With the exception of Captain Bouverie, and perhaps a medical attendant, the new Governor-General of India purposes not to take out any staff with him, but to select its members from the services in India.

It is said in Berlin that M. de Prokesch will, in a few days, proceed to Paris in order to open negotiations with the French Government relative to the affairs of Greece.

The editorship of the *Quarterly Review* is now said to be in the hands of the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, the biographer and son-in-law of the late Dr. Arnold, who for some time has been one of the chief contributors.

M. de Negrelli, Councillor of State of Frankfurt, has recently been sent to Paris to take part in the conferences about to be held on the projected cutting through the Isthmus of Suez.

A letter from Parma, of the 18th ult., states that on the preceding day the Duchess of Parma visited the Hospital set apart for cholera patients, and conversed with the sick, addressing to them words of encouragement and consolation.

The Hon. C. Langdale has withdrawn from an agricultural society in Yorkshire, in offence at Lord Lonsborough's proposal, at a late meeting of the society, of the toast, "The Archbishop and Clergy of the diocese." "I could not," he says, "consistently as a Catholic, assent to the sentiment implied by such distinction of the Established Church."

A sort of Zouave mania seems to exist in Paris. Some battalions of the National Guard are said to have petitioned for the creation of a body of "Zouaves of the National Guard."

It is the intention of the lessees of the Limerick and Ennis Railway to suspend the works during the harvest month, which will set free a large number of labourers.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer* estimates the wheat crop of 1855 in the United States at 175,200,000 bushels, against 100,479,150 in 1850, and 114,245,500 in 1847.

The Duke of Northumberland has engaged a swimming master to teach that valuable means of self-preservation to the fishermen at the various fishing stations in Northumberland.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree promulgating the convention recently concluded between France and Holland, for the reciprocal protection of literary and artistic works.

The North-Eastern Railway Company have made arrangements for giving the clerks in their various offices a fortnight's holiday each year. Their pay is to go on during their absence, and they may have a free pass over all the company's lines.

There were 300 deaths in New Orleans during the week ending August 11th, of which 222 were from yellow fever.

Active preparations are, it is said, being made by the Liberal party to contest the representation of Dublin at the next election.

The Concordat which was signed on the 19th ult. between Austria and Rome has been already sent to the latter city in order to be ratified.

The *Bristol Guardian*, one of the cheap papers which came into existence on the recent alteration in the Newspaper Stamp Act, made its last appearance on Saturday, having issued eleven numbers.

The Governments of Prussia and Russia have concluded a convention in virtue of which the Warsaw and St. Petersburg Railway is to be connected with the Great Eastern Railway of Prussia.

The steamer *Clyde*, from Syria, has landed, at Marseilles, six Arabian horses intended for the Emperor of the French. These horses unite great purity of breed with a size very unusual in Oriental horses.

It is estimated that the damage caused by the late earthquake in the Valaise does not amount to less than a million of francs.

The *Belfast Mercantile Journal* speaks of a direct communication being opened between London and Belfast, via Fleetwood.

Notwithstanding the diminution of the emigration from Ireland to the United States, the influx of American money to the sister island is on the increase. The amount of money sent home by Irish emigrants last year was £1,730,000, against £1,439,000 in 1853.

A plan of Mrs. Chisholm, for the erection of shelter sheds on the roads to the mines, at from five to nine miles apart, has been adopted by the Australian Government, and a supply had been ordered for the first eighty miles out of Melbourne.

The *Presse* of Vienna announces that trains direct between Vienna and Paris, by Prague and Strasburg, are about to commence running.

Black game are selling in Scotland at 6s. a brace, grouse at 4s. a brace, and hares at 2s. each. The supply was very small at first, but got considerably larger during last week, which may be accounted for by the fact that many parties did not shoot before the 20th ult., in consequence of the backward condition of the birds.

The centre of the Isle of Wight was the only place in England where much damage was done by the thunderstorm of last week. Great pieces of jagged ice fell there six and seven inches in circumference. Hundreds of wild birds were killed while roosting. Garden crops of fruit, vegetables, and flowers were utterly destroyed.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—THE PROCESSION ON THE BOULEVARD ST. DENIS.—(SEE PAGE 266.)



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—THE FRENCH GUIDES.—(SEE PAGE 253.)

On Sunday, the 26th ult., at Valebrook Lodge, Sussex, Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Elliot, K.H.,
late of the Royal Artillery, aged 76.

SILVER WATCHES, £2 each, highly finished, horizontal movements, jewelled in four holes, with all the recent improvements. Sound and accurate time-keepers.—J. W. BENSON.

Kingdom is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S. He has two very large rooms devoted to the exclusive show of iron and brass bedsteads and children's cots, with appropriate bedding and mattresses. Common iron bedsteads, from 15s.; portable folding bedsteads, from 12s. 6d.; patent iron bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent packing from 17s. 6d.; and cots, from 20s. each. Handsome ornamental iron and brass bedsteads in great quantities, from 42s. 6d. to 65s. 15s.

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BALMORAL A Sketch. By ALEXANDER MACALISTER. With an Introduction and Notes, by ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, Esq.
London: THOMAS BOSWORTH, 215, Regent-street.

THE GAME-BOOK, or Sportsman's Journal,
forming a complete History of Game Shot during the Season.
H. T. COOKE and SON, Publishers, Warwick.

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Separate Objects in Landscape shown under various tints, and afterwards composed into Pictures.
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MIXED TINTS: showing how they are Made
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Sent postage free on receipt of 32 stamps.
London: J. BARNARD, 339, Oxford-street.

DIAPHANIE, or the Art of Decorating Glass,
&c., in Imitation of PAINTED TRANSPARENCIES. Plain Instructions for the process, with remarks on Painting and other methods of Ornamenting Glass.—London: J. BARNARD, 339, Oxford-street, where may be obtained all the materials for the Art and Specimens inspected.

THE HANDBOOK OF VILLA GARDENING.
By WILLIAM PAUL. Author of the "Rose Garden," &c.
"We anticipate that it will become, as it deserves, a general authority in suburban cultivation."—Gardener's Chronicle.
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JOURNAL OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY
for SEPTEMBER.

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2. Pauperism and Crime in the different States.
3. Fluctuations in the Herring Fishery.
4. Loans raised by Mr. Pitt (Appendix).
5. British Association and Statistical Science.
6. Miscellanea.
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This day is published, the Fifth Edition, containing much new information, and illustrated by a Hundred Engravings, price 4s. (free by post).

THE BEE-KEEPERS' MANUAL; or, Practical Hints on the Management and Complete Preservation of the Honey-Bee; with a description of the most approved Hives, and modes of constructing them, and other appurtenances of the Apiary.
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THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.

HER MAJESTY'S RECEPTION AT BOULOGNE.

The fine scene represented in the accompanying illustration was fully detailed in our Journal of last week (page 246). We subjoin a brief description of the meeting of their Majesties. Opposite the Dépôt de Bagages was seen a square pavilion or small temple-like edifice, open at the sides and decorated in the style of the *loggie* of the Vatican, which, as it appeared the most conspicuous object along the quay, was correctly supposed to be the place where the Emperor awaited the arrival of his Royal visitors. As soon as the *Victoria and Albert* drew alongside this pavilion, her Majesty appeared at the ship's side, and gracefully acknowledged the salutations of the Emperor. A stage was thrown on board, the Emperor quickly ran up the platform, and, after respectfully kissing her Majesty's hand, saluted her upon both cheeks, according to Imperial and Royal etiquette and the theory which presumes that crowned heads stand in sacred and fraternal relations to each other. The Emperor then cordially shook hands with Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales, and, giving his hand to the Queen, led her down the stage to the pavilion, within which State chairs were placed on a dais, and here her Majesty, seated, received the congratulations of the civil authorities and the English residents. After a brief pause the Emperor led her Majesty to one of the Royal carriages. The Princess Royal took her place beside the Queen, and Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales took the opposite seats, while the Emperor mounted his horse, and rode upon her Majesty's right hand.

It is not generally known that the Emperor had a most miraculous escape from destruction on the morning of the day of the Queen's arrival. Some time before the Royal squadron was sighted, his Imperial Majesty, accompanied by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, galloped up the heights for the purpose of having a better view of the approach of his august visitor. While his horse was standing quietly upon the most elevated ground, within a very short distance of the overhanging cliffs, he permitted the reins to hang loosely upon the animal's neck, his hands being occupied holding a double opera-glass to his eyes. The Emperor's attention being wholly absorbed with the contemplation of the *Victoria and Albert*, which in the distance he saw approaching, and, while at the same time conversing with the Marshal on the subject, he was aroused to a sense of the most imminent danger by the sudden movement of his horse, who made a violent leap across a narrow trench which some labouring men were cutting in the front of where he stood. The hat of the Emperor fell off, and, throwing the glass to the ground, he seized the bridle with both hands, and most providentially, by his cool presence of mind and main strength, he was enabled to arrest the violent career of his horse, and to pull him back almost upon his haunches when within but a few feet of the yawning gulf beneath. What an escape was his? In what a simple way might his life be lost, upon which it is not too much to say the destinies of Europe at present hang.—*Morning Post*.

THE PROCESSION ON THE BOULEVARDS.

To the description of the magnificent reception given to her Majesty at Paris on Saturday, we add a few characteristic details to accompany the two illustrations in the present Number. It was curious to observe the intense desire displayed by all classes to make this wonderful city look its best and fairest before the eyes of our island Queen, to inspire her Majesty, and the members of the Royal family who accompanied her with a due appreciation of the claims which Paris has to be considered the gayest and most brilliant capital in the world. Certainly, those claims were never more overpoweringly displayed. The great breadth of the Boulevards, and the importance of preserving the series of splendid perspectives which they present uninterrupted, prevented a series of triumphal arches; but along the route of the procession many trophies had been erected, some of them including sculpture of considerable merit, and bearing inscriptions suitable to the occasion. At one point the names of the departments inscribed in shields drew attention to the sentiment that Paris on that occasion represented all France; at another it was some institution or private company close at hand, which, rushing to the edge of the *trottoir*, vindicated its importance by setting up a special sign of welcome. The one triumphal arch was really a fine piece of construction, and looked exceedingly imposing. Raised by the artistes of the Opera close to the Rue Lepelletier, it had the inside of its piers and *intrados* covered with Imperial bees, the terminal figures over each pier being formed by pairs of colossal eagles, with extended wings. At several other points chains of streamers, or cords, to bear some pendent banner of inscription, crossed the thoroughfare, but otherwise the grand series of vistas which the line of the Boulevards commands was not disturbed. Not only did the decorations extend throughout the route itself, but also along the side-streets which open up from it, and these were hung with flags and trophies of evergreens as far as the eye could penetrate down them. This was particularly observable with that noble street the Rue de la Paix, which was brilliantly ornamented.

Those who do not know Paris will have some difficulty in realising the splendid aspect of the line of Boulevards, with the bright sunlight pouring down from a sky without a cloud, the pavement and carriage-way swarming with people, the lofty houses with their jalousied windows thrown open and filled with spectators, the extensive ranges of balconies, all occupied, and in every direction the indescribable air of excitement manifest which marks the anticipation of a great public event. The route of the procession lay along the Boulevard de Strasbourg, the Port St. Denis, the Boulevards Bonne Nouvelle, Poissonnière, Montmartre, Italiens, Des Capucines, and the Madeleine, down the Rue Royale, across the Place de la Concorde and by the Champs Elysées, the new Avenue de l'Impératrice, and the Bois de Boulogne to St. Cloud. About four o'clock the troops, to the number, it is said, of 100,000 men, half of the Line and half of the National Guard, began to take up their positions on this immense and splendid route. The former held the left side of the thoroughfare, and the latter the right; while, penned in behind them, the myriads of spectators gradually settled into their places and waited patiently for the arrival of the illustrious strangers. The Prefect of Police set down the number of people assembled at 800,000 and, considering the vast accession made within the last few days to the population of Paris, it did not probably fall much short of that mighty aggregate.

At several points along the route her Majesty's attention appeared to be caught by the vociferous cheers of her own subjects. This was particularly marked opposite the house of Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, who had kindly placed his large balcony at the disposal of the foreign Jurors and Commissioners now assembled in Paris on the business of the Exhibition.

LOUVRE AND RUE DE RIVOLI IMPROVEMENTS.

FROM 1850 the Place du Carrousel was bordered on the south by the long gallery of the Louvre, and on the north by the unfinished parallel wing commenced by Napoleon I. Beyond these nothing was to be seen but mean and filthy streets, forming a painful contrast with the surrounding splendour—the carriage-way to the Louvre being lined with booths, in which was held a kind of rag-fair for the sale of old iron, second-hand books and clothes, and similar commodities. These have all been swept away by the hand of improvement, and their places occupied by magnificent buildings, now rapidly approaching completion. The unfinished wing above alluded to is connected with the new buildings by an elegant pavilion, and the space between the Tuileries and the Louvre forms two distinct squares—the larger still rejoicing in its old name of Place du Carrousel, and the other, encompassed by two wings from the main galleries, being designated Place Napoleon III.—a fitting compliment to the man through whose agency the improvements have been effected. The wings have corner pavilions harmonising with the Tuileries, a long line of elegant arcades being formed on either side extending to the Louvre, and adding much to the architectural beauty of the structure. The southern arcade is flanked by the Pavillon Lesdiguières, and leads to the quay, whilst the Pavillon de Rohan is constructed in the same style in front of Rue de Richelieu. The ground of the two squares has been levelled at the joint expense of the city and the State. The works are most substantial—all the roofing, girders, and joists being of iron, of which upwards of 300 tons have been used. In the new wing on the southern side will be galleries called *Salles des Expositions*, for the exhibition of modern sculpture and painting by living artists. The northern portion of the wing is designed for the use of the Ministers of State, the Imperial Library of the Louvre, the Direction of Telegraphs &c.; whilst in a building adjoining the Galerie du Quai and communicating by the long gallery with the Tuileries, a suite of State apartments is being constructed, including a saloon of 60 metres (a metre is rather more than 3 feet 3 inches English) by 20 wide, for State receptions. In the Place Napoleon III. it is designed to erect equestrian statues of Louis XIV. and Napoleon I.; whilst six fine statues, many of which are completed, will adorn the exterior of the building. The lower story of the old or south

gallery comprises apartments for various officials, connected with the palace, and barracks for the Cent Gardes—the body-guard of the Emperor, which consists of picked men from other regiments, and comprises a Lieutenant-Colonel, eleven other officers, and 137 non-commissioned officers and men. The upper story of this gallery is a long arcade, extending the whole length of the building, and contains the collection of pictures belonging to the National Museum. The eastern portion, towards the Seine, has been decorated with sculpture. It approaches in its style the Renaissance—having bossaged Tuscan pillars, supporting a range of mezzanini; whilst the principal story consists of niches and windows, which are alternately surmounted, and triangular and segmental pediments. That portion west of the Pavillon Lesdiguières has no mezzanini, but its pediments rest on Corinthian pilasters, rising from a stylobate. The east end of the Place du Carrousel communicates with the Louvre, the Rue de Rivoli, the extension of which to the Fontaine de Birague—a fountain erected in 1879, by Chancellor de Birague, and rebuilt in 1807—forms a most important feature in the general improvements of the city.

On Thursday week, their Majesties the Queen and the Emperor proceeded from the Tuileries, with his Royal Highness Prince Albert and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, to the Louvre, where the Minister of the Emperor's Household, Count de Neuwerkerke, Director-General of the Museums, and M. Lefuel, architect of the Louvre, were waiting to receive them. Their Majesties passed through the galleries, admiring the gems of art which they contain. They stopped in the centre window of the Pavillon of the old Louvre, where the plan of the constructions on the Place Napoléon was explained to them.

THE PALACE OF THE TUILERIES.

In our Journal of last week we gave a large illustration of the Tuileries, with the arrival of her Majesty. We now engrave the Garden Front of the Palace; with a Panoramic View of the City of Paris, showing the completion of the Louvre and the Rue de Rivoli, which magnificent works are now in progress and approaching consummation. It will, therefore, be interesting to glance at the history of the Tuileries and the Louvre, as well as to detail the above improvements, which rank among the most superb embellishments ever executed in any capital of Europe.

Passing over the early history of the palace, which has already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, we here take up the narrative at that point at which it becomes connected with that of the Louvre. In the reign of Henri IV. the palace was enlarged by Ducreux and Dupercé—two other ranges of buildings with large composite pilasters and lofty pavilions at each end being erected. The gallery for connecting the Louvre with the palace was also commenced under this King, and completed under Louis XIII., who took up his residence in it. Under the directions of Louis XIV. an attic story was erected to the central buildings in order to harmonise the whole; and a spiral staircase—deemed a chef-d'œuvre of workmanship, in the lower part of the central pavilion—removed. Upon the building of Versailles, the Tuileries—and, indeed, the capital—was neglected by the Court. During the minority of Louis XV. the Regent (the Duke of Orleans) took up his residence at the Palace of the Tuileries; which, from that period, was again neglected until the forced return of Louis XVI., the families of persons connected with the Court only occupying it. During the Revolution the Tuileries became the theatre of scenes now unnecessary to dwell upon; but in 1802 it became the official residence of the First Consul, and subsequently an Imperial palace. In 1806 the northern gallery was commenced by Napoleon, to connect this Palace with the Louvre; and at the Restoration the Tuileries was adopted as the residence of the King and family. After the Revolution of 1830 it was the residence of Louis Philippe and his family until the events of 1848, which led to the abdication of the crown by that monarch, and during which it was invaded for the second time by the people. The Provisional Government of that year issued a decree ordering the Tuileries to be converted into an asylum for invalid workmen; and after the insurrection of June it was used as a temporary hospital for the wounded. In 1849 the yearly exhibition of paintings was held within its walls, but Napoleon has since restored it to its proper uses, and it is again the official town residence of the Emperor. The extreme length of the building is 1008 feet; but, from having been built at various periods, its architecture is not uniform, and is far from elegant or imposing, it being too low in comparison with the length. The interior is magnificently decorated, and contains many works of art—not the least attractive of which is a silver statue of Peace by Claudet, presented by the City of Paris to Napoleon I., after the Peace of Amiens; and an equestrian portrait of the present Emperor, by Muller. The state apartments are open to the inspection of the public on certain days by tickets.

The Garden of the Tuileries is always open to the public. It was originally laid out in 1655, and extends from the Palace itself to the Place de la Concorde, being encompassed by two parallel terraces on the north and south, running from the extreme pavilions. Its length is 2236 feet, and width 900. The southern terrace is rather more elevated, and wider than the other, and affords the best view of the Seine, which is connected with the Palace by a subterranean passage. The northern terrace is called the Terrasse des Feuillants, taking its name from a convent in existence on the spot prior to the first Revolution, and is separated from the Rue Rivoli by handsome iron railings, surmounted with gilt spear-heads. From the central pavilion of the palace, known as the Pavillon de l'Horloge, from the clock in the centre, extends a handsome broad avenue to the western entrance on the Place de la Concorde. In front of the palace are two flower-gardens, on either side of the broad avenue, from which they are separated by the iron railings in which they are inclosed. Three circular basins and numerous statues also adorn the garden. The rest of the garden is well planted, and there is a magnificent orangery. The piers of the western entrance are adorned with two spirited groups of Mercury and Fame on winged steeds. At the corners are colossal lions copied from the antique; and on either side of the entrance are the Nine Muses and Apollo, whilst other statuary also graces the garden. From the central avenue of the garden there is a beautiful view right along the Champs Elysées to the Arc de Triomphe d'Etoile, commenced by order of Napoleon in 1806, about a mile and a half distant. It is beautifully adorned with sculpture in commemoration of the battles of France. This beautiful work of art, standing on rising ground, is distinctly visible from the garden of the Tuileries, with which it is in a direct line—the arch being bisected as it were by the obelisk of Luxor, a magnificent relic of ancient Egypt, standing in the Place de la Concorde, immediately in front of the western entrance to the garden.

TUILERIES.—EASTERN FRONT.

The eastern front of the palace opens into a court-yard, formed under the direction of the first Napoleon. It is separated from the Place du Carrousel by a handsome iron railing with gilt spear-heads, extending the whole range of the palace. From this court there are three entrances into the Place du Carrousel. The central gate corresponds with the central pavilion of the palace, and the other two have their piers surmounted by colossal figures of Victory, Peace, History, and France. A gateway under each of the lateral galleries also communicates on the north with the Rue de Rivoli, and on the latter with the Quai du Louvre. The Place du Carrousel is so named in honour of a tournament held upon the spot by Louis XIV. in 1662. It communicates on the northern side with the Rue Richelieu and the Rue de l'Echelle, and on the southern side with the Pont Royal and Pont du Carrousel. In the square stands a triumphal arch, erected in 1806 by Percier and Fontaine, by the direction of Napoleon. It is 60 feet by 20 at the base, and 45 feet high, consisting of a central and two smaller lateral arches, each of which is intersected by a transversal arch of equal height. The entablature is supported by Corinthian columns of marble, with bases and capitals of bronze, adorned with eagles. The attic is surmounted by a figure of Victory in a triumphal car, and four bronze horses. Over each column stands a figure of a soldier in Napoleon's army, and on each of the smaller arches is a bas-relief representing remarkable events in the campaign of 1805. This arch cost £56,000.

GRAND REVIEW IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.

The hour of five p.m., on Friday week, was selected as the best for the Grand Review in the Champ de Mars. The heat, which had been intense for the last two days, was more supportable at that time. The air was still close and sultry, and the sky for an hour or two was covered with clouds, as if a storm was approaching, and some drops of rain fell at intervals. The troops began to move to the ground at three o'clock, and were under arms and in position about four.

The infantry was drawn up in line, with its right to the Ecole Militaire and its left to the river. The cavalry had its right within fifty yards of the extremity of the Champ de Mars, and its line extended to the Ecole Militaire. The artillery occupied the quay near the bridge of Jena, and facing the Military School.

The infantry, placed under the orders of General Remont, consisted of the battalion of the Military School of St. Cyr, a brigade of the Imperial Guard, the three first divisions of Infantry of the Army of the East, and a brigade of Guards of Paris, Bremen, &c.

The Imperial Guard was formed of the 1st battalion of Zouaves, a battalion of the 1st Regiment of Voltigeurs, a battalion of the 2nd ditto,

two battalions of Grenadiers, a company of Engineers, and a battalion of Gendarmes.

The First Division of Infantry, commanded by General Courtigis, consisted of the 15th battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes, two battalions of the 55th, two ditto of the 76th, two ditto of the 2nd, and two of the 53rd. The Second Division, under the orders of General de Liniers, was formed of the 8th battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes, the 23rd, 41st, 56th, and 90th Regiments of the Line.

The Third Division, commanded by General de Grobon, consisted of the 12th battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes, and two battalions of the 3rd, 48th, 57th, and 77th Regiments of the Line.

The brigade of Guards of Paris, commanded by General Courand, consisted of two battalions of that corps and a battalion of firemen.

The Cavalry was formed of a brigade of the Imperial Guard, and two divisions composed as follows:—The squadron of the Military School of St. Cyr; the regiments of Guides and Cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard; the First Division, commanded by Gen. Dupuch, formed of four squadrons of the 12th Chasseurs, four squadrons of the 3rd Lancers, four ditto of the 8th Lancers, and four ditto of the 11th Dragoons; the Second Division, commanded by General Dubern, consisted of eight squadrons of the 8th and 10th Cuirassiers and eight squadrons of the 1st and 2nd Carabiniers. There were, beside, two squadrons of Guards of Paris and one of the Gendarmerie of the Seine.

The entire cavalry was under the orders of General de Korte.

The Artillery, placed under the command of General Auvity, mustered three mounted batteries of the Imperial Guard, four batteries attached to the Army of the East, a battery of the 1st Regiment, and two batteries of the 17th; in all ten batteries.

Her Majesty was in an open carriage with the Empress. The Emperor, Prince Albert, Prince Napoleon, and the Prince of Bavaria followed on horseback. The Emperor wore the Riband of the Garter, Prince Albert that of the Legion of Honour. There were from 40,000 to 45,000 men under arms. While the troops defiled the Queen and the Empress left the carriage and occupied seats on the balcony of the Ecole Militaire. The Zouaves attracted the especial attention of their Majesties. As the soldiers passed in companies before the Queen they cheered her enthusiastically. The Queen returned to the Tuileries about seven o'clock.

The review in the Champ de Mars differed only from that of ordinary occasions in the presence of such unwonted and illustrious spectators. That consideration gave, of course, an extraordinary interest to the display, for it cannot be regarded as otherwise than extraordinary that the Queen and Royal family of England should, with the entire approbation of the English people, see 50,000 Frenchmen march past them in arms, of all places in the world, on the Champ de Mars, and shouting "Vive l'Empereur!" to the nephew and heir of the great Napoleon. The advance of the Imperial and Royal cortege from the Pont Jena to the Ecole Militaire, with the troops drawn up—the cavalry on the left and the infantry on the right, so as to form a grand military avenue for them—was a wonderfully fine sight, as it always must be, but when the cortege approached, and the Queen and Empress were seen seated with the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal opposite, and the Emperor and Prince Albert on horseback at either side of the carriage, one need not be surprised that the mind of the spectator should seek and find in the scene thus presented to him a peculiar and extraordinary interest. The troops rent the air with their acclamations as the Emperor took his guests along their front, battalion after battalion, and squadron upon squadron, to inspect them. During the defiling, also, which commenced as soon as the inspection terminated, and was witnessed by the Queen and Empress from the principal balcony of the Ecole Militaire, the shouts of each regiment were equally enthusiastic; and there can be no doubt that if an army is ever permitted to think, or can do so—a matter certainly against theory, though that is not always realised in practice—the French Army hailed the visit of Queen Victoria with as much gratification as the inhabitants of Paris and the country at large. It was observed, as a minor point, that while the troops of the Garde Imperiale marched past in columns of companies only two deep, those of the Line went by three deep. The men looked exceedingly smart and well up in their discipline; nor, with the constant drum which the war in the East imposes does the Emperor appear at all in want of good, well-trained soldiers. General Canrobert appeared among the brilliant escort which accompanied her Majesty, and as often as he was recognized received a hearty cheer. The weather, which looked very threatening during the progress of the review, fortunately continued fair until it had terminated. But then the rain descended in torrents, and it was in the midst of a thunder-storm that the Emperor took his guests to the Hospital of the Invalides, there to visit the tomb of the First Napoleon. Well might nature show signs of elemental agitation while such an act of homage to the ashes of the mighty dead was in progress! After dining *en famille* at the Tuileries, the Imperial and Royal party went to the Opera Comique, where they appeared with less state, but were received with quite as much enthusiasm as on Tuesday at the Grand Opera. So terminated the programme of Friday's proceedings, a day in some measure devoted to the interests of peace, but with which the pomp and circumstance of military display were also skillfully blended, and wherein those who study the rationale of such preconcerted events may find much food for curious reflection.

THE PALACE AT VERSAILLES.

IN the history of Versailles we are informed that in the year 1650 Martial de Lomenie, one of the Ministers of Charles IX., was its lord, but that, twelve years afterwards, Catherine de Medicis had him strangled, in order to be enabled to give his estate to her favourite, Albert de Gondi, Marquis de Retz. About 1625 Louis XIII. had a small pavilion erected near the castle of the Gonds, as a rendezvous for hunting; but at a later period of his life he obtained some land, on which was situated a mill, from the Soisy family, and erected upon it a castle, which, however, is represented to have been of very insignificant dimensions; but in 1621, Louis XIV. conceived the idea of making it a splendid monument of the greatness of France. To this purpose he entrusted the well-known architect, Levan, with the necessary powers to make the intended alterations, and the execution of the design upon which the present building is founded was commenced in 1664. The gardens and parks were ordered to be laid out by Notre, and those soldiers not actively engaged in war were employed upon the works, it being calculated that upwards of 30,000 were so employed at one time. The expense of these works was enormous. Water being required for the purpose of supplying the fountains, it was proposed that the river Eure should be turned through Versailles, and the works were commenced for the purpose. Beyond the gardens was formed the little park, about four leagues in circuit; and beyond this the great park, measuring twenty leagues, and inclosing several villages. What were the expenses of these works is not accurately known; but that they must have been immense is certain, and they have generally been estimated at about £40,000,000 sterling. The works were so far completed in 1664 that the first Versailles fête was given to consecrate the castle; and Molière composed "La Princesse d'Elide" in honour of the event. The improvements, however, were continued; and in 1670, Levan dying, he was succeeded by his nephew, Jules Hardouin Mansard, who wished to destroy the Château de Louis XIII., and erect one uniform building; but Louis XIV., out of respect to his father, would not allow the design to be carried out, and therefore only allowed him to make alterations in the court, and surround it on the western side with the magnificent buildings now forming the garden front. The southern wing was subsequently added for the accommodation of the younger members of the royal family; and, in 1685, the northern wing was erected to meet the requirements of the *attaches* of the Court. The chapel was commenced in 1699, and finished in 1710.

Louis XIV. took up his residence in the palace in 1681, with Madame de Montespan; and, thirty-five years afterwards, died there, the reigning favourite then being Madame de Maintenon. During this time Versailles was the theatre of many extraordinary scenes, over which it is as well that history should draw a veil. Louis XV. was born here, but did not take up his residence at it until after he was of age; but here it was that his favourites, Madame de Chateauroux, Madame de Pompadour, and Madame du Barry, found themselves most at home. It was under the direction of this King that the theatre was built in the northern wing, its inauguration taking place on the marriage of the Dauphine, Louis XVI., in 1770.

Towards the end of the reign of Louis XV. a new wing and pavilion were added on the northern side of the principal court, and it was proposed to build across the courts a new wing in the same uniform style; but the idea could not be carried out in consequence of the troublous times of Louis XVI., and the enormous amount of the estimated expenses. The Revolution intervened, and the Castle of Versailles remained closed until it was reopened by the uncle of the present Emperor, the first Napoleon, who, however, was unable to take up his residence in it in consequence of being so continuously engaged in war. On the restoration Louis XVIII., as the representative of the ancient monarchy, wished to make it the seat of the Court, but was deterred from doing so in consequence of the enormous expense of keeping up the necessary establishment for such a residence; but, during the reigns both of Napoleon and Louis XVIII., considerable sums were expended in its re-



THE HERMITAGE AT VERSAILLES.

storation. Charles X. resided at St. Cloud; and when Louis Philippe was called to the throne by the revolution of 1830, he felt that Versailles could not well exist as it had been originally designed, as a Royal palace; and he therefore proposed to consecrate it as a museum "au toutes les gloires de la France," by collecting within its walls an immense series of paintings, sculpture, and other works of art illustrative of French history. To this purpose £600,000 was expended in repairing, enlarging, and harmonising its several parts; and so well has the design been carried out that, as an historical museum, it doubtless stands unrivalled throughout the world.

The palace is now approached by the Place d'Armes, 800 feet broad; and to the north and south were stables and coach-houses, surrounded by elegant railings; the two buildings form accommodation for 1000 horses, and have of late been converted into barracks and a riding school. The Grand Court, 880 feet in breadth, is separated from the Place d'Armes by stone parapets, flanked by iron railings, elegantly gilded. This court is ornamented by groups of figures illustrative of French victories, and marble statues of Richelieu, Bayard, Colbert, Jourdan, Massena, Tourville, Duguay, Trouin, Turenne, Segur, Du Guesclin, Sully, Lannes, Mortier, Suffren, Duquesne, and Condé. Twelve of these statues, prior to 1837, ornamented the Pont de la Concorde at Paris.

In the upper part of the court is a colossal equestrian statue of Louis XIV., which is considered one of the best statues in Versailles. Beyond the Grand Court is that formerly called the Cour Royale, and which, prior to the Revolution, was kept very exclusive—none but the carriages of Royal personages or those bearing certain arms being allowed to enter it. Beyond this is a wing and pavilion, in the Corinthian style, erected by Gabriel in the time of Louis XV.; whilst on the south are those completed under Louis XVIII. Beyond these is the Cour de Marbre, surrounded by the old palace of Louis XIII., composed of red brick, and coped with stone—consisting of a ground-floor and first story, with a high roof; the whole is crowned with balustrades and sculpture, ornamented with vases, trophies, busts, and statues—the busts, nearly all of which are in white marble, being placed on brackets between the windows. In the centre of the building is a balcony of white marble, supported by eight Doric pillars, and above is an attic crowned with two exquisitely-sculptured figures (Mars and Hercules), forming a pediment on which is supported a clock, which was formerly only used to mark the time at which the King died. To the south of this Cour Royale is a small court bearing the name of Cour des Princes, dividing the wing of Louis XVIII. from the southern one. North of the Cour Royale is

the Cour de la Chapelle, the architecture of which, though extremely elegant, is remarkably florid, being ornamented with Corinthian pilasters between the windows, with sculpture, and a balustrade surmounted by twenty-eight statues. It is 148 feet in length, 75 broad, and 90 high. The northern wing comprises the Cour de la Bouche, where the kitchen formerly stood; the Cour du Théâtre; and the Salle de l'Opera, the exterior of which is plain and massive. There is next one of the great reservoirs from which the fountains are supplied. The eastern side of the wing is composed of an elegant pile of buildings, restored by Louis Philippe, to harmonise with the older portion. The Cour de la Chapelle and the Cour des Princes each lead into the gardens, and afford access to the western front of the palace, which is extremely magnificent. The wings are upwards of 500 feet in length, the front 320, and the retiring sides 260—the number of windows and doors being 375.

Among those portions of the interior shown to the public, in the central building, on the ground-floor, are the saloons of the French Admirals, illustrating the naval history of France; the saloon of Constables of France, from Alberic de Montmorency to Lesdiguières; the saloon of Marshals; the gallery of Louis XIII., the panels of which are decorated with historical subjects relating to that reign, and that of his successor; saloon



THE CHALET AT VERSAILLES.



THE HERMITAGE AT VERSAILLES.

storation. Charles X. resided at St. Cloud; and when Louis Philippe was called to the throne by the revolution of 1830, he felt that Versailles could not well exist as it had been originally designed, as a Royal palace; and he therefore proposed to consecrate it as a museum "au toutes les gloires de la France," by collecting within its walls an immense series of paintings, sculpture, and other works of art illustrative of French history. To this purpose £600,000 was expended in repairing, enlarging, and harmonising its several parts; and so well has the design been carried out that, as an historical museum, it doubtless stands unrivalled throughout the world.

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In the upper part of the court is a colossal equestrian statue of Louis XIV., which is considered one of the best statues in Versailles. Beyond the Grand Court is that formerly called the Cour Royale, and which, prior to the Revolution, was kept very exclusive—none but the carriages of Royal personages or those bearing certain arms being allowed to enter it. Beyond this is a wing and pavilion, in the Corinthian style, erected by Gabriel in the time of Louis XV.; whilst on the south are those completed under Louis XVIII. Beyond these is the Cour de Marbre, surrounded by the old palace of Louis XIII., composed of red brick, and coped with stone—consisting of a ground-floor and first story, with a high roof; the whole is crowned with balustrades and sculpture, ornamented with vases, trophies, busts, and statues—the busts, nearly all of which are in white marble, being placed on brackets between the windows. In the centre of the building is a balcony of white marble, supported by eight Doric pillars, and above is an attic crowned with two exquisitely-sculptured figures (Mars and Hercules), forming a pediment on which is supported a clock, which was formerly only used to mark the time at which the King died. To the south of this Cour Royale is a small court bearing the name of Cour des Princes, dividing the wing of Louis XVIII. from the southern one. North of the Cour Royale is

the Cour de la Chapelle, the architecture of which, though extremely elegant, is remarkably florid, being ornamented with Corinthian pilasters between the windows, with sculpture, and a balustrade surmounted by twenty-eight statues. It is 148 feet in length, 75 broad, and 90 high. The northern wing comprises the Cour de la Bouche, where the kitchen formerly stood; the Cour du Théâtre; and the Salle de l'Opera, the exterior of which is plain and massive. There is next one of the great reservoirs from which the fountains are supplied. The eastern side of the wing is composed of an elegant pile of buildings, restored by Louis Philippe, to harmonise with the older portion. The Cour de la Chapelle and the Cour des Princes each lead into the gardens, and afford access to the western front of the palace, which is extremely magnificent. The wings are upwards of 500 feet in length, the front 320, and the retiring sides 260—the number of windows and doors being 375.

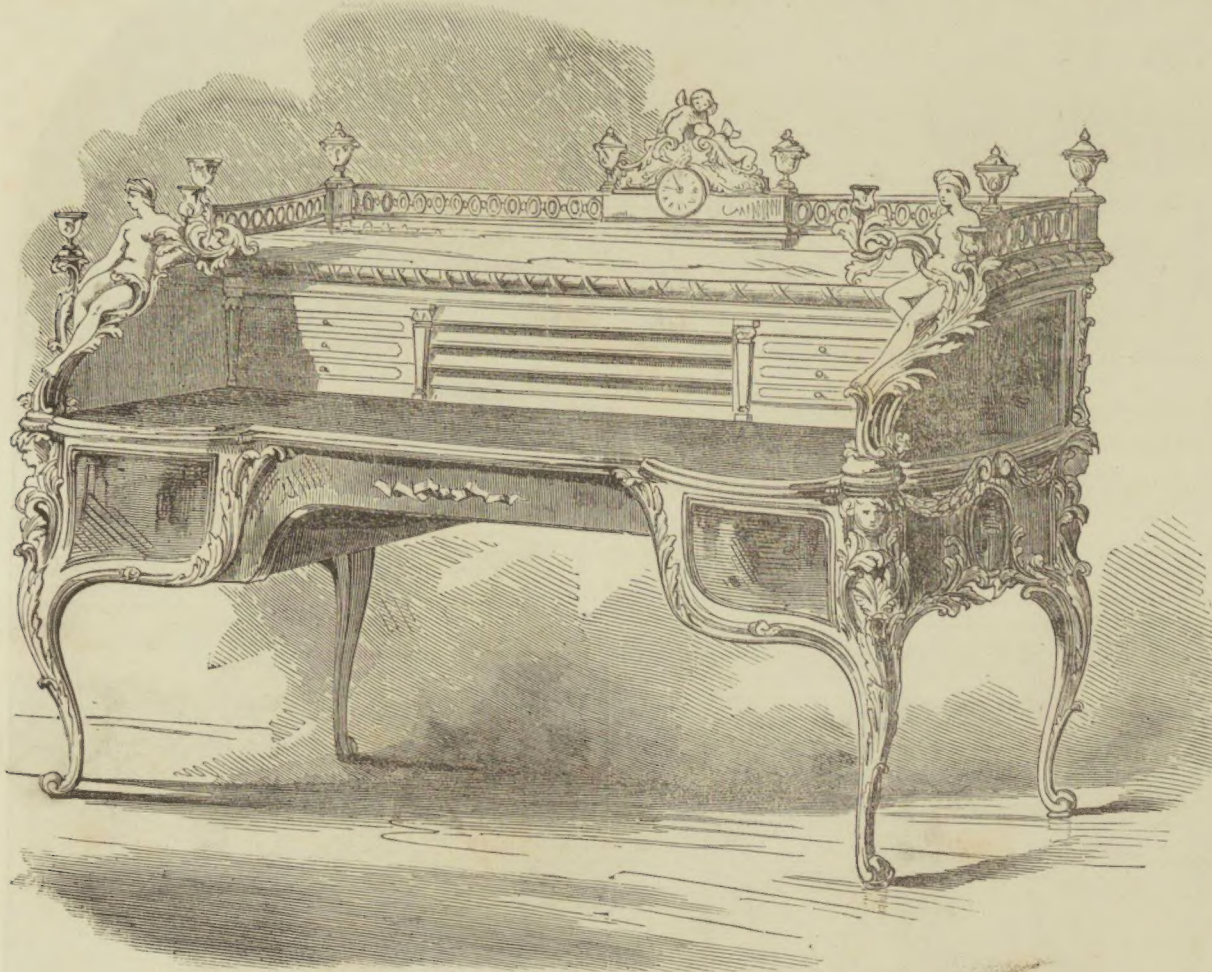
Among those portions of the interior shown to the public, in the central building, on the ground-floor, are the saloons of the French Admirals, illustrating the naval history of France; the saloon of Constables of France, from Alberia de Montmorency to Lesdiguières; the saloon of Marshals; the gallery of Louis XIII., the panels of which are decorated with historical subjects relating to that reign, and that of his successor; saloon



THE CHATEAU AT VERSAILLES.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF PARIS, WITH THE LOUVRE AND RUE DE RIVOLI COMPLETED.—(SEE PAGE 266.)



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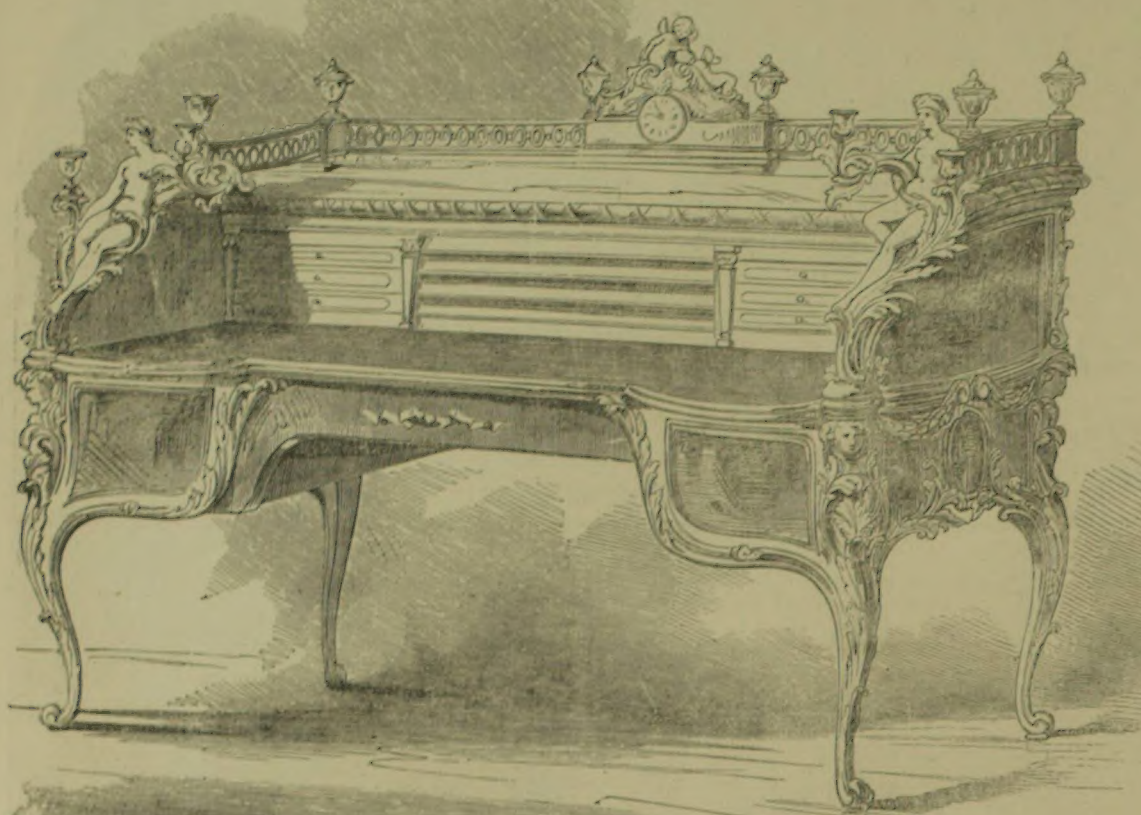
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THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT.

HER Majesty having twice visited the Universal Exhibition at the Palais d'Industrie, and once the Exposition des Beaux Arts, the following notices of his Imperial Highness the Prince Napoleon, the Commissioner appointed by the Imperial Government, and of M. de Rouville, the Director of the Exhibition, and Representative of the Company which originally undertook the management of its affairs, will be read with interest:—

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

THE Prince Napoleon has been President of the Imperial Exhibition Commission from the date of its organisation in 1853. During his absence in the Crimea the duties of his presidency were performed by General Morin; but on his return from the East his Imperial Highness instantly reassumed the arduous duties of the important post which the Emperor had confided to him. He found the regulations adopted by his colleagues in his absence faulty in many respects; he saw in the many and conflicting subdivisions of the great work to be accomplished, an element, not of vigorous progress towards a happy result, but one of disorder, if not of disaster. His presence at once gave new vigour to the undertaking. The plans of the Commissioners were reconsidered, and many alterations were made. If on the 15th of May the Palace of Industry presented to the public only a faint outline of the present happy effects, the delay is not fairly attributable to the Prince, nor to the Company. It was the consequence of that wild spirit of thoughtless activity—continually erecting only to destroy—commanding only to countermand—which the General had pursued. Early visitors to the Exhibition will remember the many vexatious draggoonings which they suffered in their difficult progress through the Palace. Doors lying wide open might not be turned to account, the visitor must enter at one door, then make two or three long journeys when he wished to leave to discover the particular opening at which it was the General's pleasure to allow him to make his exit. All these wretched by-regulations which invariably disgust the public, even in the finest, the most perfect exhibition, were wisely set aside by the Prince-President. Again, to the Prince the public owe the establishment of cheap trains from the departments and from abroad, and, above all, that studious regard for the claims of working men in an industrial exhibition, which is one of the remarkable features of this Exhibition. He has invited manufacturers to send in to the Imperial Commission the names of their skilful workmen—that in the distribution of rewards the man whose skill, aided by his master's intelligence and capital, has produced a masterpiece, may receive the acknowledgments of the French Government. As the hospitable host of the Palais Royal, where the Exhibition Commissioners from the fifty competing nations have enjoyed the society of the learned men of the French capital, the Prince has won the respect and the good feeling of eminent men, who will carry back with them that social reputation which he enjoys in his own country.

VISCOUNT DE ROUVILLE.

To the Viscount de Rouville the public of Paris owe the fine Palais d'Industrie which is now the conspicuous ornament of the Champs Elysées. It was he who gave effect to the Emperor's wish that such a building should be erected; and who has conducted the affairs of the Company throughout its transactions with the Imperial Exhibition Commission. The Paxton of the Paris Universal Exhibition, the story of his life claims space in our columns.

Etienne François Rouville, Viscount of Rouville, was born in Paris on the 7th of August, 1808, and belongs to one of the oldest families of France. He was educated at the Lycée Charlemagne; and in his 20th year was entered as *aspirant référendaire* in the Court of Accounts. Not long afterwards we find him engaged in large industrial operations, all of which were eminently successful, promising that clear head in the matured man, which placed him in the position of one of the best-known bankers of the French capital. His excellent judgment enabled him to carry his house safely through the disasters of 1848, when banks less wisely conducted were falling to the ground around him. A devoted friend to the Bonaparte cause, he was naturally one of those men whom the rise of this illustrious house would advance upon the public scene. To him the Emperor (with that virtue only too rare in princes, viz., a sense of justice towards devoted friends) confided the organisation of the Palace of Industry Company. M. de Rouville responded to this confidence by that skilful administration of affairs, which enabled a great idea to be carried out, even in the face of a financial crisis. The company was constituted, and its capital was subscribed in eight days. When the pecuniary means had been thus rapidly obtained, to give effect to the Emperor's admirable idea, M. de Rouville at once set to work in company with English contractors, and M. Viol as architect, to rear the edifice to which people from all parts of the world are converging at the present time. The zeal and good humour uniformly displayed by the director—even when his efforts were misconstrued, and the consequences of blunders to which he was a stranger, were heaped upon his head—won for him the approbation of his Sovereign, who—the Palace terminated—elevated his faithful servant to the rank of officer of the Legion of Honour.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE ROYAL VISIT.

The *Sicte*, in its compliments of welcome to the Queen of England on her visit and sojourn in Paris, says:—

When the conjugal Queen of Great Britain leaves her capital to come and draw closer the alliance of the two bravest and most civilised nations of the world, we associate ourselves with all that is done to receive her in a manner worthy of France. The honours rendered to Queen Victoria, assume, according to diverse political opinions, a different character. The one sees therein the manifestation of the monarchical sentiment in France; others a consecration of the principles of order. For our part, we see multiplied

motives for the eagerness of the populations who come to salute the gracious Sovereign of England; by the side of a homage to the Queen of a free nation, there is the wish of sealing loyally, sincerely, the reconciliation of two peoples, the rivals of other times, and the desire of showing how reciprocal



VISCOUNT DE ROUVILLE, DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION AT PARIS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY DISDERI.

are the sentiments of esteem and admiration for these proud Britons who, on distant shores, and for a holy cause, mingle their generous blood with that of the children of France. It is the liberty, it is the independence of Europe, it is our alliance, it is our fraternity of arms with England which are celebrated in our fêtes of to-day. There is, moreover, in the union of those flags which are displayed in union on our boulevards, in our public places, from the balconies of every house, a signification which will be comprehended by all Europe. When the standard of Sardinia floats by the side of the standard of Great Britain, by the side of the oriflamme of the French revolution, it is a protestation in favour of the liberty of peoples, of the resurrection of nationalities; it is the reply unanswerable to the excommunications of Rome, to the manifestoes of absolutism. One of our collaborateurs made the sensible remark some time since, that it is of good augury for the peoples when princes travel. In effect, besides that, the travels of those who bear a crown attest the tranquillity and prosperity of the States where their absence does not lead to any of the monarchical inconveniences of former times; it is impossible that from the view of the particular things and progress in different countries, there should not grow in the minds of the travellers an eclecticism of thought favourable to the peoples. Thus England, who now pays us a visit in the persons of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, possesses freedom. She does more than possess it, she does not fear it, and she extends the benefits of it every day. We give one proof of it only; it is that passage of the last speech of the Crown to Parliament, in which the Ministry took credit "for having abolished the imposts which weighed upon the journals, and for having thus endeavoured to spread the lights of instruction among the masses." But if England, in coming to pay a visit to France, does not come to salute a sister in freedom, there is with us, by a singular contradiction, what there is not with the English. We are, as was lately said with reason, a nation of democracy and equality. With us the soldier becomes a general, the peasant a proprietor, the clerk of the *bureau* a minister. By preserving our equality, and on receiving liberty, with the incontestable developments which it has received in England, we should be very near the realisation of the principles of our immortal Revolution of 1789. On her side, also, England can only gain by imitating our institutions of equality. The war which she supports with us has already proved to her that the régime of the rights of birth do not suffice for victories. From Portsmouth even to Edinburgh the necessity of the régime of the rights of capacity has been proclaimed. We should not be astonished if the journey of the Queen of England into France had not fortunate results for the reform demanded. However, well as it deserves a serious attention, this point of view is not the only one which shall stay us. In effect, liberty is due to us as equality is due to England; and we have the conviction that, soon or late, the two nations, placed on the same footing by a reciprocal progress, will have nothing to envy one another. We leave aside, then, the liberty which we would have and the equality which England reclaims to turn to other considerations.

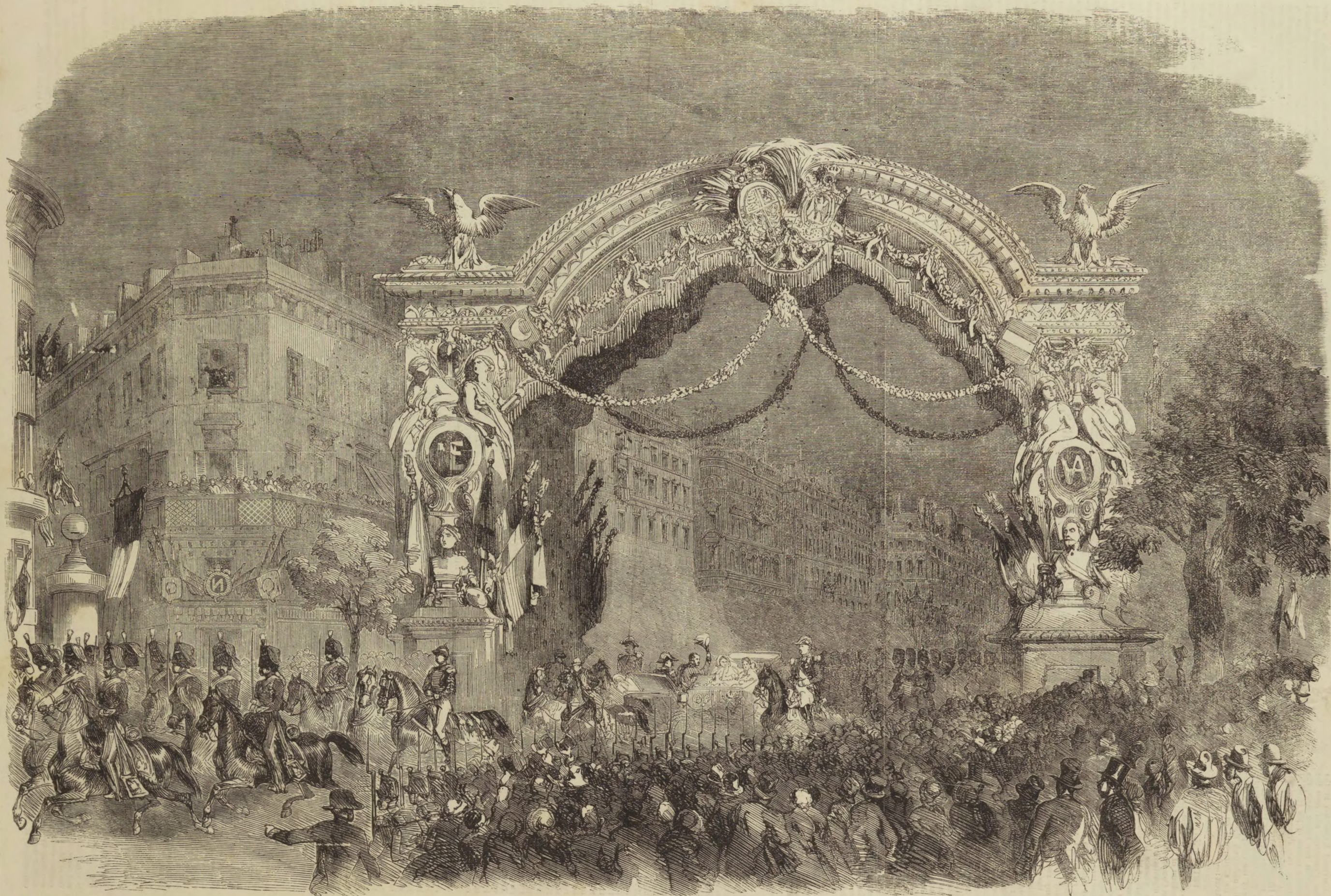
We were reading some days since a journal which allows itself airs of contempt for other papers, and which acts the most contemptible of parts by seeking to resuscitate, in the name of the religion of charity, all the hates of the Middle Ages. This journal, occupied with what was passing on the other side of the Alps, clearly threatened, not only Piedmont, but England and France, with an Austrian invasion in Italy, if Italy did not remain prudent and reasonable in presence of the despotic follies of several of her Governments, if the French Government permitted the *Patrie*, the *Constitutionnel*, and the *Pays* to publish correspondence hostile to those Governments, if lastly the statesmen of England continued to be as free as they are in their language against Rome and Naples. These fanfaronades are founded on the allocations of the Pope against Piedmont and Spain, and upon the excommunications still quite recent.

The visit of Queen Victoria to the Palace of Industry is the occasion for some complimentary and illustrative remarks in the *Pays*. Referring to the Universal Exhibition of London in 1851, and comparing it in various of its features with that of the Champs Elysées, it observes:—

But the magnificent place in Hyde-park has not been honoured by any of those Royal visits which confound two peoples in the persons of their Sovereigns. We were in peace, materially speaking. But war murmured in minds, in doctrines, in national rivalries, in the agitations which still threatened all Europe. Society was not settled, it sought its point of support; it was disquieted for the future; it perceived not without terror an approaching event. Policy was not free enough in its actions to be able to associate itself without reserve with the excitements and manifestations of Labour. To-day, four years afterwards, all those causes of conflict, of terror, of inquietude, of international distrust, have disappeared without return. * * * Herein is the significance of this first visit of Queen Victoria to the Palace of Industry leaving on the arm of the Emperor of the French. She had no need of external éclat to give importance to her visit. The intimate union of the two Sovereigns, and the assemblage of the learned and the industrialists who surrounded them, bore in themselves their signification. France and England united will give peace and union to the rest of the world.

THE respectful and deferential courtesy of the Emperor to his illustrious guest has been on every occasion since her arrival in France universally observed and commended. It was first noticed at Boulogne, when, on the Queen taking her place in the carriage, the Emperor sprang upon his horse, and became her equerry. In the same way, at all the State visits to public places in Paris, the functionaries whose duty it is to clear the way for the Royal and Imperial promenade have their instructions to call out "La Reine!" alone; the Emperor thus studiously disclaiming all share in the courteous greetings with which a succession of brilliant crowds have received his visitors.

COUNT CROTTI, who had been charged by King Victor Emmanuel to come to Paris to compliment Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in his name, was presented to her Majesty at St. Cloud, on Tuesday week. He was accompanied by the Marquis de Villa Marina, the Sardinian Minister. The Queen and Prince Albert made some very flattering remarks to the Count relative to the brave Piedmontese army in the Crimea.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH ON THE BOULEVARDS DES ITALIENS.—(SEE PAGE 266.)